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ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—*Washington.*

VOL. XVIII. GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1834. NO. 52.

POETRY.

GOOD OLD TIMES.

I do respect the times of old—the times of beans and pork,
When our old clever honest Dads went whistling to their work;
When old cock'd hats and breeches were the fashion of the day,
And good thick bottomed shoes were worn with buckles shining gay!
The times of old—the times of old—when our good mothers wore
Good homespun stuffs—and kept their muffs and tippets evermore,
When good stout waists were all the rage, and cheeks ne'er painted were,
And borrow'd curls ne'er deck'd the girls with beauty debonnaire!
The times of old—the good old times—when home-brew'd beer went round
The merry hearth, where boisterous mirth and apples did abound—
When giggling maids would hang their heads in bashful modesty,
And sprightly lads did eye their Dads, and nudge them cosily!
The good old times, when our old Dads were fat and hearty too,
With hair comb'd back most gracefully, and done up in a queue—
I do respect those golden days, when fashion was mighty d
To make her votaries wear their coats with pocket holes behind!
Alas! they've pass'd with time away—those halcyon days are o'er,
And now men doat on green frock coats with pocket holes before!
The women too, have taken the cue, and wear their chains of gold:
O for the lads, like our old Dads, who lived in times of old!

MISCELLANEOUS.

LUDICROUS ANECDOTE OF CURRAN.

From Sir Jonah Barrington's Sketches

Curran and Barrington were on a visit to a Clergyman near Carlow who had invited a party of jovial spirits to meet them. Dinner was appointed for five precisely, as Curran always stipulated for punctuality. The clock struck—the guests were assembled—every thing bespoke a joyous banquet—but the Counsellor was not to be found. Six, seven, came; day departed, and twilight approached, people were sent in every direction, but no tidings of him could be heard, except that he had been seen in the garden at four o'clock. The matter became too serious to admit of any doubts as to poor Curran having met his catastrophe. I was greatly shocked, our only conjectures now being not whether, but how he had lost his life.—As Curran was known every day to strip naked and wash himself with a sponge and cold water, I conjectured, as most rational, that he had, in lieu of his usual ablution, came to the river Barrow to bathe before dinner, and thus unfortunately perished. All agreed to my hypothesis, and hooks and a draw net were sent for immediately to Carlow to scour the river for his body. It was at length suggested to our Reverend Host, that his great Newfoundland dog, who was equally sagacious, if not more so than some of his parishioners, and rivalled in canine proportion, the magnitude of his master, was not unlikely, by diving in the Barrow, to discover where the body lay deposited, and thus to direct the efforts of the nets and hookers from Carlow.

This idea met with universal approbation, and every body took up his hat, to go down to the river. Mary, a young damsel, the only domestic who remained in the house, was ordered to call Diver, the dog; but Diver was absent, and did not obey the summons. Everywhere resounded 'Diver! Diver!'—but in vain. Mary, the maid, was now desired to search all the rooms and offices for Diver, whilst we sat pensive and starving in the parlor. We were speedily alarmed by a loud shriek, immediately after which Mary rushed tottering into the room, just able to articulate 'O holy Virgin! holy Virgin! Yes, gentleman, the Counsellor is dead, sure enough. And I'll die too, gentlemen! I'll never recover it!' and she crossed herself twenty times over in the way the Priest had taught her. We all now flocked round, and asked her simultaneously how she knew the counsellor was dead? Crossing herself again, 'I saw his ghost, please your reverence!' 'Where? where?' cried every body, as if with one breath. 'In the double bedroom next your reverence's,' stammered the terrified girl.

We waited for no more to satisfy us either that she was mad or that robbers were in the house: each person seized something by way of a weapon, one took a poker, another took a candlestick, a third a knife or fire shovel, and up stairs we rushed. Only one could go in, conveniently, at least, and I was among the first who entered. The candles had been forgotten, but the moon was rising, and we certainly saw what, in the opinion of some present, corroborated the statement of Mary. Two or three instantly drew back in horror, and attempted to retreat, but others pressed behind: and lights being at length produced, an exhibition far more ludicrous than terrific presented itself.—In a far corner of the room stood, erect and formal, and stark naked, (as a ghost should be,) John Philpot Curran, one of his Majesty's counsel, learned in the law, trembling as if in the ague, and scarce able to utter a syllable, through the combination of cold and terror. Three or four paces in his front lay Diver, from Newfoundland, stretching out his immense shaggy carcase, his long paws extended their full length, and his great head lying on them with his nose pointed towards the ghost, as true as the needle to the pole. His hind legs were gathered up like those of a wild beast ready to spring upon his prey. He took an angry notice of the first of us that came near him, growled, and seemed disposed to resent our intrusion; but the moment his master appeared, his temper changed, he jumped up, wagged his tail, licked the parson's hand, cast a scowling look at Curran, and then a wistful one at his master, as much as to say, 'I have done my duty, now do yours;' he looked indeed, as if he only waited the word of command to seize the counsellor by the throttle. A blanket was now considerately thrown over Curran by one of the company, and he was put to bed, with half a dozen more blankets heaped upon him; a tumbler of hot potsheen punch was administered, and a second worked miracles, the natural heat began to circulate, and he was in a little time enabled to raise and tell us a story, which no hermit, even telling his last beads, could avoid laughing at. Related by any one it would have been good; but as told by Curran, with his powers of description, and characteristic humor, was super-excellent: and we had to thank Diver, the water-dog, for the highest zest of the whole evening. The fact was, that a little while previous to dinner time, Curran who had omitted his customary ablution in the morning, went to our allotted bed chamber to perform that ceremony, and having stripped, had just begun to apply the sponge, when Diver, strolling about his master's premises to see if all was right, placed by chance his paw against the door, which not being fastened, it flew open, he entered unceremoniously, and observing what he conceived to be an extraordinary and suspicious figure, concluded it was somebody with no very honest intention, and stopped to reconnoitre. Curran, unaccustomed to so strange a valet, retreated, while Diver advanced, and very significantly showed an intention to seize him by the naked throat; which operation, if performed by Diver, whose tusks were of a full inch in length, would no doubt, have admitted an inconvenient quantity of atmospheric air into his œsophagus. He therefore crept as close into the corner as he could, and had the equivocal satisfaction of seeing his adversary advance and turn the meditated assault into a complete blockade, stretching himself out, and 'maintaining his position' with scarcely the slightest motion, till the counsellor was rescued, and the siege raised. Curran had new hopes that when Diver had satisfied his curiosity he would retire; and with this impression spoke kindly to him, but was answered only by a growl. If Curran repeated his blandishments, Diver showed his long white tusks; if he moved his foot, the dog's hind legs were in motion. Once or twice Curran raised his hand: but Diver considering that a sort of challenge, rose instantly, and with a low growl looked significantly at Curran's windpipe. Curran, therefore, stood like a model, if not much like a marble divinity.

Seeing the Bear Dance.—A French paper relates a pleasant adventure which occurred at a Fancy Ball during the *jours gras* in Paris. A young English Nobleman having purchased a bear at one of the menageries on the day preceding the ball, had him accoutred and muffled, and dressing himself in the character of a showman, took his friend by a cord and introduced him into the saloon. Master Bruin excited the admiration of the ladies to a high degree, by his agility and *entrechats*. 'Ah!' cried they, 'what a fine figure! Is it possible that one can so well imitate a bear!'

After amusing himself a little while in this manner, the young noble released his attentions to his friend, who immediately resumed his natural position by dropping upon his fore feet, and making his way through the crowd without yielding the *pas* to the demoiselles, upon whose toes he trod with the utmost *sang froid*, forcing himself between the legs of the dandies, and brushing his shaggy coat against their fine silken hose. They laughed—they applauded, believing that the masque was only filling his *role*, but when he continued to push the crowd rudely before him, the company began to think the joke carried a little too far, and exclaimed, 'Come we have had enough of this; we have seen you play the bear very well; but you should rise now.'—Not at all, the amateur continued on his way without deigning to reply. One of the company, a little angry, repeats—'Come, come sir—enough—raise yourself up.' No reply. 'Ah ça Monsieur, this is too much of a joke, will you please stop. You have trod upon my toes.—You are too insolent in your disguise.—Here is my card.' (Think of an enraged dandy presenting his card to a bear.) The card fell by the muzzle of Master Bruin, who contented himself with merely scrutinizing it, without reply. The dandy became furious. 'This is too much, sir,' exclaimed he, 'follow me to the Commissary of the Police.'

Some one, at this moment, takes the bear by the cord, he rises upon his hind feet, prepared to promenade or to dance, as the company might desire.—They led him before the commissary.—He interrogates the masque. No reply. They lose all patience—he is stripped of his masque; and the veritable master Bruin shows his teeth to the infinite surprise of the *beau monde*. My lord makes his appearance—and explains—and they pardon him, in consideration of the merit of the joke.

A WHITE SLAVE

The following is from the Salt River Journal, a paper published at Bowling Green, Pike county, Miss. It may indeed be considered a hard case, and one calculated to show in the strongest light the evils of slavery.

A case of a slave sueing for his freedom, was tried a few days since in Lincoln county, of which the following is a brief statement of the particulars. A youth of about ten years of age, sued for his freedom on the ground that he was a free white person. The court granted his petition to sue as a pauper, upon inspection of his person. Upon the trial before the jury, he was examined by the jury and by two learned physicians, all of whom concurred in the opinion that very little, if any, trace of negro blood could be discovered by any of the external appearances. All the physiological marks and distinctions which usually characterize the African descent, had disappeared.

His skin was fair, his hair soft, strait, fine, and white, his eyes blue, but rather disposed to the hazlenut color, nose prominent, lips small and completely covering the teeth, his head round and well formed, forehead high and prominent, the ears large, the tibia or the leg strait, the feet hollow. Notwithstanding these evidences of his claims, he was proven to be the descendant of a mulatto woman, and his progenitors on his mother's side, had been, and still were slaves; consequently he was found to be a slave.

From the feeling manifested by the community where the trial was had, we presume his freedom will be purchased, and his education provided for.

Breach of Hospitality.—During the dreadful storm and inundation in Bengal, in May, 1833, the estates of a Mr. Campbell situated on the Island of Saugar, at the entrance of the river Hoogly, suffered so greatly, that out of three thousand people living on his grounds, only six or seven hundred escaped, and these principally by clinging to the roof and ceiling of the houses. When the house was in this close crammed state, with scarcely room in it for another individual, what should come squeezing and pushing its way into the interior of the house, but an immense tiger, with his tail hanging down, and exhibiting every other symptom of excessive fear. Having reached the door in which Mr. Campbell was sitting, he nestled himself into one of the corners, and lay down like a large Newfoundland dog. Mr. Campbell loaded his gun in a very quiet manner and shot him dead upon the spot.—*Letters from India.*

A FANCY.

We find, in an old paper, a description of a singular freak of two young women in England, who had been disappointed in marriage, and being intimate friends formed a singular determination to live together as man and wife, in some place where they were not known. They drew lots which should be the man; the one it fell on assumed the name of James Han. They then set out on their journey, and at last came to Epping, leased a house there and kept an Inn. James Han was sixteen, and his pretended wife seventeen years old. They had a servant, but each performed the duties belonging to their station. They traded honestly, gained a good amount of money, were much respected, and lived together thirty four years, and at last the wife died, about which time the discovery was made. James Han served in all the offices of the place, except constable, and had been often foreman of juries, and was to have been Church Warden, if the discovery had not been made.

Bost. Mercantile Journal.

Editorial obstinacy.—The dogged obstinacy of some of the editorial fraternity is well hit off by an anecdote in a London paper, in import as follows:

The London editor had published the melancholy fact, that the once esteemed and influential citizen, Mr. ———, had paid the forfeit to the injured laws of his country, the day before, at Tyburn; he ascended the gallows and was turned off precisely at twelve o'clock. The gentleman whose exit from time was announced, called in a rage to know the meaning of the publication. The editor assured him that it was the fact—that his paper never published any thing but facts. 'Why,' says the gentleman, 'do not your own eyes afford proof that instead of my having been hung yesterday, I am now living and well, and before you to-day?' All I can do for you, says the editor, after a moment's reflection, is to publish that the rope broke, and the surgeon restored you to life.'

Great Printing Establishment.—The Boston Courier publishes from a London paper an interesting description of the extensive Printing Establishment of Mr. Clowes, where the publications of the celebrated publisher, Charles Knight, and of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge are printed. There are employed 30 type founders, 6 stereotype founders, 7 men damping paper, and 160 compositors. The principal composing room where the type are set, is 270 feet long, and is filled from end to end with a double row of frames. Two steam engines are employed in driving the printing machines, of which there are eight that can each throw off from 700 to 1000 impressions per hour. There are 15 common printing presses for fine work, and 5 hydraulic presses of 260 horse power each, for pressing paper. There are in the establishment about 1000 works in stereotype, of which 75 are Bibles. The first cost of these plates would amount to £400,000; the weight is about 3000 tons, and if melted and sold for old metal would be worth £70,000. The average quantity of paper printed, amounts weekly to the astonishing quantity of about 2000 reams. When the paper makers and other tradesmen are taken into account, the men to which the establishment gives employment must amount to several thousand.

From the Analectic Magazine of 1815.

A HERO'S LETTER TO HIS WIFE.

The following is a correct copy of the last letter of Gen. Pike. It was handed to his aid (Major Frazer) on the evening previous to his fall, with this injunction—'Should I fall and you survive, hand this yourself to Mrs. Pike.' As it breathes a spirit of patriotism and affection worthy of the departed hero, I have thought it worthy of preservation and publication.

D. F.

"My Dear Clara:—We are now standing on and off the harbor of York, which we shall attack at day light in the morning; I shall dedicate these last moments to you, my love, and to-morrow throw all other ideas but my country to the winds. As yet I know not if Gen. Dearborn lands; he has acted honorably so far, and I feel great gratitude to the old gentleman; my sword and pen shall both be exercised to do him honor. I have no new injunction, no new charge to give you, nor one new idea to communicate;—yet we love to commune with those we love, more especially when we conceive it may be the last time in this world. Should I fall, defend my memory, and only believe, had I lived, I would have aspired to deeds worthy of your husband. Remember me, with a father's love—a father's care, to our dear daughter: and believe me to be, with the warmest sentiments of love and friendship, your

"MONTGOMERY."*

*It appears that this was the signature the General used when addressing his wife: it will be recollected that his name was "Zebulon Montgomery Pike."

AMPHIBIOUS CARRIAGE.

There has lately arrived from America via Paris, a curious design of an amphibious machine, which combines all the properties of a steam-boat and a land carriage. When on the land, it runs upon four wheels, and on arriving at the bank of any river or lake, which it is necessary to cross, the wheels stop, and a paddle placed under the middle, begins to play, and carries it over the water without any difficulty. It is the invention of an engineer named Whitson, it is in the form of an Alligator or American Crocodile; its construction is very simple, of small expense; it is easily taken to pieces, and quickly put together again.—*London Morning Journal.*

Extraordinary Fact.—For about 8 or 10 years there has not been a single capital execution in Belgium. Would that all nations would follow this humane example! It has been found that capital crimes have not increased in Belgium during this bloodless reign of the penal law.

Another Yankee Counterfeit.—The Salisbury (N. C.) Watchman, complains that the Yankees have added to their assortment of horn fints and chesnut nutmegs. He says he has seen a specimen of Yankee soap, made of clay, which looks well, smells well, and so forth, but will not wash at all—at least washes all other ways than clean.

Large quantities of silver are arriving from the mint at Mexico at Vera Cruz—three millions of dollars in one *conducta*—a good deal of which has reached the U. States, or is on its way hither.

The editor of the Columbus (Ohio) Hemisphere, apologizes for a delay of one day in the publication of his paper, by saying that he had been engaged in cowhiding a man who had libelled him.

From highly intelligent gentlemen, who have been in New York within the past week, we learn that sanguine expectations are entertained by the best informed citizens, of the success of the Anti-Jackson party in the State of New York generally. Mr. Van Buren must be every where laid aside, if the cause of the Constitution and the Union should prevail in his own State.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Last night Elm Lord, of the U. S. Navy, and Mr. O'Sullivan, a law student, are the persons who were prevented recently from fighting a duel near Bladensburg. The Washington Mirror says—'We understand that the quarrel originated in domestic circumstances of peculiar delicacy, which we forbear to particularize.'

Major Jack Downing.

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

To my old friend Mr. Dwight, of the New York Daily Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10, 1834.

Seein that you haint heard from me now for a considerable long spell, I suppose you begun to think I had gone to Araby where the Gineral threatened to go once, when the people began to send petitions to him last winter—but my good old friend, ever since I writ you my last letter, I haint time to do nothin in that way; and this is about the cause on't.—When I wrote to you last, I was busy gettin my boots footed and greased, and all things mended and slick'd up, and intended to go to Saratogue and all about them parts, to keep an eye on the "*next Government;*" but comin to look about me here, I found all the folks of the Government and "the Government" itself all off, and not a critter left here to keep things agoin but me and Mr. Forsyth, the new Secretary of State, and as I have a great likin for Mr. Forsyth, and seein that he was rather new in the business, I thought I would stay and lend him a hand, and wait here till either the *present Government* or the *next Government* got back again. Well, I hadn't been long at it afore I began to feel rather wamblechop'd; and one day Mr. Forsyth says to me, Major, says he, what's the matter; well, says I, Governor, I don't know exactly, but I begin to feel considerable streaked; well, says he, I reckon I know what's the matter, and he come out with a long word that frightened me almost to pieces. I had heard a good deal said about the old Torys of '76, and the new Torys of '34, and as my father and grandmother had battled agin the old ones, I didn't somehow fear much about the new ones; and I knew there was a good many kind of new Torys; there was the *present Government* Torys, and the *next Government* Torys, and the tape and twine *Torys*, and the safety fund One Dollar bill *Torys*; but here was another kind of Torys I hadn't thought on before, and Governor Forsyth said there warn't a doubt they had hold on me, and them was the Premoni-*Torys*

As soon as the word was out of his mouth, I sprung round like all possest? says I, Governor, do you think it is raly so? there is no doubt on't, says he; why says I, how you talk! for if that is so, there is no time to lose, says I, for so long as there is any ailin about Major Downing, that has got any kind of Tory about it, it is time for folks to look out. Well, says he, Major, if you like another name better, says he, I'll give it to you, and so says he, you've got the Kolaree. Do tell, says I, if that's all I'll soon fix that; and why did'nt you say so at first, instead of tallin a body of that other plagy ailin? and with that I went to work right off puttin things to rights. The first go-off I took a leetle less New England in my switchel; but that didn't do much good; then agin I took a double dose, but that ony made things worse—it was like porin warm water down one's back on a cold frosty morning; it felt plagy good whilst you was at it, but in a minute arter, it was worse and worse: at last I stop'd all kind of hard licker, and arter a little spell, I felt pritty chuck. I stuck to this plan a few days and kept cool and good natur'd and eat nothin but good sound food, and drank nothin but clear cold water, and above all I kept up pluck, and trusted to Providence for the rest; and in less than a week there warn't a mite of no kind of *premonitorys*, nor any kind of tory about me, and I was as sound as a grannit. But I had a pritty tuff time on't, I tell you, for according to the natur of all these kind of ailins that has got any *tory* about 'em, if you dont stop 'em they go on and go on, till folks go into what the Doctors call the *colaps*, and then you turn as blue as an indigo bag, and then Kamfire and Laudanum, and burnt Brandy, and Kian pepper and mustard, and hard rubbin aint no use—it's all over.

I and Mr. Forsyth us'd to have a good many long talks about it, and when I was busy battlin agin them plagy *premonitorys* he used to call and see me, and I would talk over matters with him. One day, says I, Governor, did you ever have a notion that there is a plagy strong likeness between the natur of a man, and the natur of a nation? Well, says he, Major, I don't know exactly that there aint, and then agin I think that there aint none at all. Very well, says I, don't commit yourself, but I've got a notion, says I, that there is a plagy strong likeness.—Now, says I, look at me; look at that arm and that arm, and this hand and this hand, and see this breast, says I, (and I give a whack on it with my hand, like a sledge-hammer on an anvil;) now, says I, aint that all together a pritty considerable pattern of a man? is there any kind of not about that, says I? nothin, says he, that I know on, except that plagy *premonitory*: well, says I, that aint nothin yet, I *secretly* feel it; yes, says he, but if you dont put a stop to it, Major, it will I reckon lead to trouble party soon;—well, says I, that's true enuf, Governor, and I know as far as experience goes, many as stout and strong a chap as I am now, on Thursday aint been worth the trouble of lerrym him on Saturday. Now, says I, that's the natur of man; and now let us look at the natur of a nation, and instead of goin all about creation let us look at home—here is a pattern of a nation worth lookin at, and there is nothin in any part of creation that can hold a candle to it. Twelve millions of folks all strung together by a constitution and a set of laws, made by themselves for their own security and happiness—and every thing so accurately balanced and check'd, that nothin but wilfulness can throw it out of gearing. But, says I, like me, it has got some ailin now about it—there is premonitorys, says I, at work upon it to a sartinty, and there must be a stop put to 'em, or things will look blue enuf pretty soon, and nothin will save it from collaps, then all is over with us; and we shan't be a bit better off than some of the Portagees and Spanish nations in South America.

There aint, says I, no man living, who thought he would do so much good as the Gineral thought he could, afore he got to be the Government; but some how it turns out tother way, and I believe it all comes from the listenin of the Gineral to the kind of folks who like themselves better than they do him or the country, and turn in away from him his best friends and the best friends of the country. The worst on't is, says I, the Gineral thinks that every man who has a different opinion of his measures, is not only his enemy, but the enemy of his country. When the Gineral writ that letter to Mr. Munro, and tell'd him to be the President of the country, and not of a party, every sound patriot said *that's sound doctrine.* When he said that members of Congress had'nt ought to be appointed to office under the Government, every body said that's pretty sound doctrine; and when he said that the patronage of the Government had'nt ought to come in conflict with the purity of elections, every body said that's *rale sound doctrine.* He said a good many more sound things, but these are enough to talk about now. Well, now every man who aint of the Gineral's party is considered a scamp, and not to be trusted—that *aint sound doctrine*, for I have a notion there are a good many folks as pure and patriotic as ever lived, who aint of the Gineral's party.

Then agin the Gineral has appointed more members of Congress than you can shake a stick at; but though that aint accordin to his promise, yet I dont complain on't, for it is hard for any class of men to be cut off from servin the country if they are fit for it—so that was a bad promise, better broke than kept. But what lifts my dander is about the Government officers mixin in elections, for right in the face and eyes of what the Gineral said, there aint no sich active folks at the polls as the folks who have got office. Now, says I, there is the head man of the hull on em—the *next Government* himself—what is he about, says I—I suppose, says I, he was so afraid that the patronage of the Government would come in conflict with the purity of elections—that nothing would do but he must go and look to it hin self and see that all went right.—Well, Major, says Mr. Forsyth, that is no doubt true enuf, for there aint no man so particular about these matters as Mr. Van Buren. Well, says I, that makes me think about old Jethro Gleason, the miller, and his two sons—every time the boys was busy baggin up a grist to the customers, old Jethro was sure to come in, and says he, Elihu haint you taken the toll out.—Yes sir, says Elihu, I took it out, and then he'd go to the other boy, and says he, Elam have you taken the toll out?

O yes, daddy, I look to that always myself—you young rascals, says old Jethro, I dont believe a word on't; and with that he'd dip out the toll the third time, to make sure on't.

But, says I, all that is nothing to what I think is the worst of the premonitorys; and that is the plagy editors all about trying to stir up one class of folks agin another—the *poor* agin the *rich*—just as though a man who, by industry, has got a little aforehand in the world, was a natural enemy of a man who had no property. Every man, says I, who is able to work and earn a livin, in this country, is, according to my notion, a rich man; for tho' he haint got as much money as some others, he sleeps sounder, and has a better appetite, and the laws protect him alike with others—if he gets sick and can't work, & his family is in want, who does he go to for assistance? Does he go to these party editors and office holders?—or does he go to families of property and character for assistance? And when poor foreigners come to this country and want work, who gives it to them?—do political newspaper editors and political office holders give it to them?—do they build houses and work farms, and thus give employment to thousands and thousands of poor and honest foreigners?—not one on 'em—but they are cruel cruel just to serve party purposes, to tell these poor foreigners, to knock down the rich and their houses, and that the rich always *grind* the *poor*, and all that kind of slang; its too bad—that's worse than Kollaree—that's agin law and agin common sense; and I never think on't without bilin right up. Now, says I, there are the premonitorys, which I am afraid, are going on worse and worse; and if not stop'd will go right into a cold sweat and collaps. But, says I, there is a remedy—and that is for every man, rich and poor, to look to the laws—obey the laws—go to the ballot-box and put in his honest vote, and do all he can to keep the peace, and suffer no man to advise him to the contrary.—Aint that a good remedy, says I, Governor?—It is so, Major, says Mr. Forsyth. Wont that keep off the collaps? says I,

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POETRY.

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When our old clever honest Dads went whistling to their work;
When old cock'd hats and breeches were the fashion of the day,
And good thick bottomed shoes were worn with buckles shining gay!
The times of old—the times of old—when our good mothers wore
Good homespun stuffs—and kept their muffs and tippets evermore,
When good stout waists were all the rage, and cheeks ne'er painted were,
And borrow'd curls ne'er deck'd the girls with beauty debonnaire!
The times of old—the good old times—when home-brew'd beer went round
The merry hearth, where boisterous mirth and apples did abound—
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ake her votaries wear their coats with pocket holes behind!
as! they've pass'd with time away—those halcyon days are o'er,
And now men doat on green frock coats with pocket holes before!
The women too, have taken the cue, and wear their chains of gold:
O for the lads, like our old Dads, who lived in times of old!

MISCELLANEOUS.

LUDICROUS ANECDOTE OF CURRAN.

From Sir Jonah Barrington's Sketches.

Curran and Barrington were on a visit to a Clergyman near Carlow, who had invited a party of jovial spirits to meet them. Dinner was appointed for five precisely, as Curran always stipulated for punctuality. The clock struck—the guests were assembled—every thing bespoke a joyous banquet—but the Counsellor was not to be found. Six, seven, came; day departed, and twilight approached, people were sent in every direction, but no tidings of him could be heard, except that he had been seen in the garden at four o'clock. The matter became too serious to admit of any doubts as to poor Curran having met his catastrophe. I was greatly shocked, our only conjectures now being not whether, but how he had lost his life.—As Curran was known every day to strip naked and wash himself with a sponge and cold water, I conjectured, as most rational, that he had, in lieu of his usual ablution, came to the river Barrow to bathe before dinner, and thus unfortunately perished. All agreed to my hypothesis, and hooks and a draw net were sent for immediately to Carlow to scour the river for his body. It was at length suggested to our Reverend Host, that his great Newfoundland dog, who was equally sagacious, if not more so than some of his parishioners, and rivalled in canine proportion, the magnitude of his master, was not unlikely, by diving in the Barrow, to discover where the body lay deposited, and thus to direct the efforts of the nets and hookers from Carlow.

This idea met with universal approbation, and every body took up his hat, to go down to the river. Mary, a young damsel, the only domestic who remained in the house, was ordered to call Diver, the dog; but Diver was absent, and did not obey the summons. Every where resounded 'Diver! Diver!'—but in vain. Mary, the maid, was now desired to search all the rooms and offices for Diver, whilst we sat pensive and starving in the parlor. We were speedily alarmed by a loud shriek, immediately after which Mary rushed tottering into the room, just able to articulate 'O holy Virgin! holy Virgin! Yes, gentleman, the Counsellor is dead, sure enough. And I'll die too, gentlemen! I'll never recover it!' and she crossed herself twenty times over in the way the Priest had taught her. We all now flocked round, and asked her simultaneously how she knew the counsellor was dead? Crossing herself again, 'I saw his ghost, please your reverence!' 'Where? where?' cried every body, as if with one breath. 'In the double bedroom next your reverence's,' stammered the terrified girl.

We waited for no more to satisfy us either that she was mad or that robbers were in the house; each person seized something by way of a weapon, one took a poker, another took a candlestick, a third a knife or fire shovel, and up stairs we rushed. Only one could go in, conveniently, abreast, and I was among the first who entered. The candles had been forgotten, but the moon was rising, and we certainly saw what, in the opinion of some present, corroborated the statement of Mary. Two or three instantly drew back in horror, and attempted to retreat, but others pressed behind; and lights being at length produced, an exhibition far more ludicrous than terrific presented itself.—In a far corner of the room stood, erect and formal, and stark naked, (as a ghost should be,) John Philpot Curran, one of his Majesty's counsel, learned in the law, trembling as if in the ague, and scarce able to utter a syllable, through the combination of cold and terror. Three or four paces in his front lay Diver, from Newfoundland, stretching out his immense shaggy carcase, his long paws extended their full length, and his great head lying on them with his nose pointed towards the ghost, as true as the needle to the pole. His hind legs were gathered up like those of a wild beast ready to spring upon his prey. He took an angry notice of the first of us that came near him, growled, and seemed disposed to resent our intrusion; but the moment his master appeared, his temper changed, he jumped up, wagged his tail, licked the parson's hand, cast a scowling look at Curran, and then a wistful one at his master, as much as to say, 'I have done my duty, now do yours;' he looked indeed, as if he only waited the word of command to seize the counsellor by the throttle. A blanket was now considerately thrown over Curran by one of the company, and he was put to bed, with half a dozen more blankets heaped upon him; a tumbler of hot potsheen punch was administered, and a second worked miracles, the natural heat began to circulate, and he was in a little time enabled to raise and tell us a story, which no hermit, even telling his last beads, could avoid laughing at. Related by any one it would have been good; but as told by Curran, with his powers of description, and characteristic humor, was super-excellent; and we had to thank Diver, the water-dog, for the highest zest of the whole evening. The fact was, that a little while previous to dinner time, Curran who had omitted his customary ablution in the morning, went to our allotted bed chamber to perform that ceremony, and having stripped, had just begun to apply the sponge, when Diver, strolling about his master's premises to see if all was right, placed by chance his paw against the door, which not being fastened, it flew open, he entered unceremoniously, and observing what he conceived to be an extraordinary and suspicious figure, concluded it was somebody with no very honest intention, and stopped to reconnoitre Curran, unaccustomed to so strange a valet, retreated, while Diver advanced, and very significantly showed an intention to seize him by the naked throat; which operation, if performed by Diver, whose tusks were of a full inch in length, would no doubt, have admitted an inconvenient quantity of atmospheric air into his œsophagus. He therefore crept as close into the corner as he could, and had the equivocal satisfaction of seeing his adversary advance and turn the meditated assault into a complete blockade, stretching himself out, and 'maintaining his position' with scarcely the slightest motion, till the counsellor was rescued, and the siege raised. Curran had new hopes that when Diver had satisfied his curiosity he would retire; and with this impression spoke kindly to him, but was answered only by a growl. If Curran repeated his blandishments, Diver showed his long white tusks; if he moved his foot, the dog's hind legs were in motion. Once or twice Curran raised his hand; but Diver considering that a sort of challenge, rose instantly, and with a low growl looked significantly at Curran's windpipe. Curran, therefore, stood like a model, if not much like a marble divinity.

Seeing the Bear Dance.—A French paper relates a pleasant adventure which occurred at a Fancy Ball during the *jours gras* in Paris. A young English Nobleman having purchased a bear at one of the menageries on the day preceding the ball, had him accoutred and muffled, and dressing himself in the character of a showman, took his friend by a cord and introduced him into the saloon. Master Bruin excited the admiration of the ladies to a high degree, by his agility and *entrechats*. 'Ah!' cried they, 'what a fine figure! Is it possible that one can so well imitate a bear!'

After amusing himself a little while in this manner, the young noble released his attentions to his friend, who immediately resumed his natural position by dropping upon his fore feet, and making his way through the crowd without yielding the *pas* to the demoiselles, upon whose toes he trod with the utmost *sang froid*, forcing himself between the legs of the dandies, and brushing his shaggy coat against their fine silken hose. They laughed—they applauded, believing that the masque was only filling his *role*, but when he continued to push the crowd rudely before him, the company began to think the joke carried a little too far, and exclaimed, 'Come we have had enough of this; we have seen you play the bear very well; but you should rise now.'—Not at all, the amateur continued on his way without deigning to reply. One of the company, a little angry, repeats—'Come, come sir—enough—raise yourself up.' No reply. 'Ah ça Monsieur, this is too much of a joke, will you please step. You have trod upon my toe.—You are too insolent in your disguise.—Here is my card.' (Think of an enraged dandy presenting his card to a bear.) The card fell by the muzzle of Master Bruin, who contented himself with merely smelling it, without reply. The dandy became furious. 'This is too much, sir,' exclaimed he, 'follow me to the Commissary of the Police.'

Some one, at this moment, takes the bear by the cord, he rises upon his hind feet, prepared to promenade or to dance, as the company might desire.—They led him before the commissary.—He interrogates the masque. No reply. They lose all patience—he is stripped of his masque; and the veritable master Bruin shows his teeth to the infinite surprise of the *beau monde*. My lord makes his appearance—and explains—and they pardon him, in consideration of the merit of the joke.

A WHITE SLAVE

The following is from the Salt River Journal, a paper published at Bowling Green, Pike county, Miss. It may indeed be considered a hard case, and one calculated to show in the strongest light the evils of slavery.

A case of a slave sueing for his freedom, was tried a few days since in Lincoln county, of which the following is a brief statement of the particulars. A youth of about ten years of age, sued for his freedom on the ground that he was a free white person. The court granted his petition to sue as a pauper, upon inspection of his person. Upon the trial before the jury, he was examined by the jury and by two learned physicians, all of whom concurred in the opinion that very little, if any, trace of negro blood could be discovered by any of the external appearances. All the physiological marks and distinctions which usually characterize the African descent, had disappeared.

His skin was fair, his hair soft, strait, fine, and white, his eyes blue, but rather disposed to the hazlenut color, nose prominent, lips small and completely covering the teeth, his head round and well formed, forehead high and prominent, the ears large, the tibia of the leg strait, the feet hollow. Notwithstanding these evidences of his claims, he was proven to be the descendant of a mulatto woman, and his progenitors on his mother's side, had been, and still were slaves; consequently he was found to be a slave.

From the feeling manifested by the community where the trial was had, we presume his freedom will be purchased, and his education provided for.

Breach of Hospitality.—During the dreadful storm and inundation in Bengal, in May, 1833, the estates of a Mr. Campbell situated on the Island of Saugar, at the entrance of the river Hoogly, suffered so greatly, that out of three thousand people living on his grounds, only six or seven hundred escaped, and these principally by clinging to the roof and ceiling of the houses. When the house was in this close crammed state, with scarcely room in it for another individual, what should come squeezing and pushing its way into the interior of the house, but an immense tiger, with his tail hanging down, and exhibiting every other symptom of excessive fear. Having reached the door in which Mr. Campbell was sitting, he nestled himself into one of the corners, and lay down like a large Newfoundland dog. Mr. Campbell loaded his gun in a very quiet manner and shot him dead upon the spot.—*Letters from India.*

A FANCY.

We find, in an old paper, a description of a singular freak of two young women in England, who had been disappointed in marriage, and being intimate friends formed a singular determination to live together as man and wife, in some place where they were not known. They drew lots which should be the man; the one it fell on assumed the name of James Han. They then set out on their journey, and at last came to Epping, leased a house there and kept an Inn. James Han was sixteen, and his pretended wife seventeen years old. They had a servant, but each performed the duties belonging to their station. They traded honestly, gained a good amount of money, were much respected, and lived together thirty four years, and at last, the wife died, about which time the discovery was made. James Han served in all the offices of the place, except constable, and had been often foreman of juries, and was to have been Church Warden, if the discovery had not been made.

Bost. Mercantile Journal.

Editorial obstinacy.—The dogged obstinacy of some of the editorial fraternity is well hit off by an anecdote in a London paper, in import as follows:

The London editor had published the melancholy fact, that the once esteemed and influential citizen, Mr. ———, had paid the forfeit to the injured laws of his country, the day before, at Tyburn; he ascended the gallows and was turned off precisely at twelve o'clock. The gentleman whose exit from time was announced, called in a rage to know the meaning of the publication. The editor assured him that it was the fact—that his paper never published any thing but facts. 'Why,' says the gentleman, 'do not your own eyes afford proof that instead of my having been hung yesterday, I am now living and well, and before you to-day?' All I can do for you, says the editor, after a moment's reflection, 'is to publish that the rope broke, and the surgeon restored you to life.'

Great Printing Establishment.—The Boston Courier publishes from a London paper an interesting description of the extensive Printing Establishment of Mr. Clawes, where the publications of the celebrated publisher, Charles Knight, and of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge are printed. There are employed 30 type founders, 6 stereotype founders, 7 men damping paper, and 160 compositors. The principal composing room where the type are set, is 270 feet long, and is filled from end to end with a double row of frames. Two steam engines are employed in driving the printing machines, of which there are eight that can each throw off from 700 to 1000 impressions per hour. There are 15 common printing presses for fine work, and 5 hydraulic presses of 260 horse power each, for pressing paper. There are in the establishment about 1000 works in stereotype, of which 75 are Bibles. The first cost of these plates would amount to £400,000; the weight is about 3000 tons, and if melted and sold for old metal would be worth £70,000. The average quantity of paper printed, amounts weekly to the astonishing quantity of about 2000 reams. When the paper makers and other tradesmen are taken into account, the men to which the establishment gives employment must amount to several thousand.

From the Analectic Magazine of 1815.

A HERO'S LETTER TO HIS WIFE.

The following is a correct copy of the last letter of Gen. Pike. It was handed to his aid (Major Frazer) on the evening previous to his fall, with this injunction—'Should I fall and you survive, hand this yourself to Mrs. Pike.' As it breathes a spirit of patriotism and affection worthy of the departed hero, I have thought it worthy of preservation and publication.

D. F.

"My Dear Clara:—We are now standing on and off the harbor of York, which we shall attack at day light in the morning; I shall dedicate these last moments to you, my love, and to-morrow throw all other ideas but my country to the winds. As yet I know not if Gen. Dearborn lands; he has acted honorably so far, and I feel great gratitude to the old gentleman; my sword and pen shall both be exercised to do him honor. I have no new injunction, no new charge to give you, nor one new idea to communicate; yet we love to commune with those we love, more especially when we conceive it may be the last time in this world. Should I fall, defend my memory; and only believe, had I lived, I would have aspired to deeds worthy of your husband. Remember me, with a father's love—a father's care, to our dear daughter; and believe me to be, with the warmest sentiments of love and friendship, your

"MONTGOMERY."*

*It appears that this was the signature the General used when addressing his wife; it will be recollected that his name was "Zebulon Montgomery Pike."

AMPHIBIOUS CARRIAGE.

There has lately arrived from America via Paris, a curious design of an amphibious machine, which combines all the properties of a steam-boat and a land carriage. When on the land, it runs upon four wheels, and on arriving at the bank of any river or lake, which it is necessary to cross, the wheels stop, and a paddle placed under the middle, begins to play, and carries it over the water without any difficulty. It is the invention of an engineer named Whitson, it is in the form of an Alligator or American Crocodile; its construction is very simple, of small expense; it is easily taken to pieces, and quickly put together again.—*London Morning Journal.*

Extraordinary Fact.—For about 8 or 10 years there has not been a single capital execution in Belgium. Would that all nations would follow this humane example! It has been found that capital crimes have not increased in Belgium during this bloodless reign of the penal law.

Another Yankee Counterfeit.—The Salisbury (N. C.) Watchman, complains that the Yankees have added to their assortment of horn flints and chesnut nutmegs. He says he has seen a specimen of Yankee soap, made of clay, which looks well, smells well, and so forth, but will not wash at all—at least washes all other ways than clean.

Large quantities of silver are arriving from the mint at Mexico at Vera Cruz—three millions of dollars in one *conducta*—a good deal of which has reached the U. States, or is on its way hither.

The editor of the Columbus (Ohio) Hemisphere, apologizes for a delay of one day in the publication of his paper, by saying that he had been engaged in cowhiding a man who had slandered him.

From highly intelligent gentlemen, who have been in New York within the past week, we learn that sanguine expectations are entertained by the best informed politicians, of the success of the Anti-Jackson party in the State of New York generally. Mr. Van Buren must be every where laid aside, if the cause of the Constitution and the Union should prevail in his own State.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Lieutenant Blanchard, of the U. S. Navy, and Mr. O'Sullivan, a law student, are the persons who were prevented recently from fighting a duel near Bladensburg. The Washington Mirror, says—'We understand that the quarrel originated in domestic circumstances of peculiar delicacy, which we forbear to particularize.'

Major Jack Downing.

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

To my old friend Mr. Dwight, of the New York Daily Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10, 1834.

Seein that you haint heard from me now for a considerable long spell, I suppose you began to think I had gone to Araby where the Gineral threatened to go once, when the people began to send petitions to him last winter—but my good old friend, ever since I writ you my last letter, I haint time to do nothin in that way; and this is about the cause on't.—When I wrote to you last, I was busy gettin my boots footed and greased, and all things mended and slick'd up, and intended to go to Saratogue and all about them parts, to keep an eye on the "*next Government;*" but comin to look about me here, I found all the folks of the Government and "the Government" itself all off, and not a critter left here to keep things agoin but me and Mr. Forsyth, the new Secretary of State, and as I have a great likin for Mr. Forsyth, and seein that he was rather new in the business, I thought I would stay and lend him a hand, and wait here till either the *present Government* or the *next Government* got back again. Well, I hadn't been long at it afore I began to feel rather wamblechop'd; and one day Mr. Forsyth says to me, Major, says he, what's the matter; well, says I, Governor, I don't know exactly, but I begin to feel considerable streaked; well, says he, I reckon I know what's the matter, and he come out with a long word that frightened me almost to pieces. I had heard a good deal said about the old Torys of '76, and the new Torys of '34, and as my father and grandmother had battled agin the old ones, I didn't somehow fear much about the new ones; and I knew there was a good many kind of new Torys; there was the *present Government* Torys, and the *next Government* Torys, and the tape and twine *Torys*, and the safety fund One Dollar bill *Torys*; but here was another kind of Torys I hadn't thought on before, and Governor Forsyth said there warn't a doubt they had hold on me, and them was the Premoni-*Torys*.

As soon as the word was out of his mouth, I sprung round like all possest! says I, Governor, do you think it is raly so? there is no doubt on't, says he; why says I, how you talk! for if that is so, there is no time to lose, says I, for so long as there is any ailin about Major Downing, that has got any kind of Tory about it, it is time for folks to look out. Well, says he, Major, if you like another name better, says he, I'll give it to you, and so says he, you've got the Kolarce. Do tell, says I, if that's all I'll soon fix that; and why did'nt you say so at first, instead of tellin a body of that other plagy ailin? and with that I went to work right off puttin things to rights. The first go off I took a leetle less New England in my switchel; but that didn't do much good; then agin I took a double dose, but that ony made things worse—it was like porin warm water down one's back on a cold frosty morning; it felt plagy good whilst you was at it, but in a minute arter, it was worse and worse; at last I stop'd all kind of hard licker, and arter a little spell, I felt pritty chuck. I stuck to this plan a few days and kept cool and good natur'd and eat nothin but good sound food, and drank nothin but clear cold water, and above all I kept up pluck, and trusted to Providence for the rest; and in less than a week there warn't a mite of no kind of *premonitorys*, nor any kind of tory about me, and I was as sound as a grannit. But I had a pritty tuff time on't, I tell you, for according to the natur of all these kind of ailins that has got any *tory* about 'em, if you dont stop 'em they go on and go on, till folks go into what the Doctors call the *colaps*, and then you turn as blue as an indigo bag, and then Kanafire and Laudanum, and burnt Brandy, and Kian pepper and mustard, and hard rubbin ajat no use—it's all over.

I and Mr. Forsyth us'd to have a good many long talks about it, and when I was busy battlin agin them plagy premonitorys he used to call and see me, and I would talk over matters with him. One day, says I, Governor, did you ever have a notion that there is a plagy strong likeness between the natur of a man, and the natur of a nation? Well, says he, Major, I don't know exactly that there aint, and then agin I think that there aint none at all. Very well, says I, don't commit yourself, but I've got a notion, says I, that there is a plagy strong likeness.—Now, says I, look at me; look at that are leg and that are arm, and this hand and see this breast, says I, (and I give a whack on it with my hand, like a sledge-hammer on an anvil;) now, says I, aint that all together a pritty considerable pattern of a man? is there any kind of rot about that, says I? nothin, says he, that I know on, except that plagy premoni*tory*: well, says I, that aint nothin yet, I scarcely feel it; yes, says he, but if you dont put a stop to it, Major, it will I reckon lead to trouble purty soon;—well, says I, that's true enuf, Governor, and I know as far as experience goes, many as stout and strong a chap as I am now, on Thursday aint been worth the trouble of berrym him on Saturday. Now, says I, that's the natur of man; and now let us look at the natur of a nation, and instead of goin all about creation let us look at home—here is a pattern of a nation worth lookin at, and there aint nothin in any part of creation that can hold a candle to it. Twelve millions of folks all strung together by a constitution and a set of laws, made by themselves for their own security and happiness—and every thing so accurately balanced and check'd, that nothin but wilfulness can throw it out of gearing. But, says I, like me, it has got some ailin now about it—there is premonitorys, says I, at work upon it to a surtinty, and there must be a stop put to 'em, or things will look blue enuf pretty soon, and nothin will save it from collaps, then all is over with us; and we shan't be a bit better off than some of the Portugees and Spanish nations in South America.

There aint, says I, no man living, who thought he would do so much good as the Gineral thought he could, afore he got to be the Government; but some how it turns out tother way, and I believe it all comes from the listenin of the Gineral to the kind of folks who like themselves better than they do him or the country, and turn-in away from him his best friends and the best friends of the country. The worst on't is, says I, the Gineral thinks that every man who has a different opinion of his measures, is not only his enemy, but the enemy of his country. When the Gineral writ that letter to Mr. Munro, and tell'd him to be the President of the country, and not of a party, every sound patriot said *that's sound doctrine.* When he said that members of Congress had'nt ought to be appointed to office under the Government, every body said that's pretty sound doctrine; and when he said that the patronage of the Government had'nt ought to come in conflict with the purity of elections, every body said that's *rale sound doctrine.* He said a good many more sound things, but these are enough to talk about now. Well, now every man who aint of the Gineral's party is considered a scamp, and not to be trusted—that *aint sound doctrine*, for I have a notion there are a good many folks as pure and patriotic as ever lived, who aint of the Gineral's party.

Then agin the Gineral has appointed more members of Congress than you can shake a stick at; but though that aint accordin to his promise, yet I dont complain on't, for it is hard for any class of men to be cut off from servin the country if they are fit for it—so that was a bad promise, better broke than kept. But what lifts my dander is about the Government officers mixin in elections, for right in the face and eyes of what the Gineral said, there aint no sich active folks at the polls as the folks who have got office. Now, says I, there is the head man of the hull on em—the *next Government* himself—what is he about, says I—I suppose, says I, he was so afraid that the patronage of the Government would come in conflict with the purity of elections—that nothing would do but he must go and look to it himself and see that all went right.—Well, Major, says Mr. Forsyth, that is no doubt true enuf, for there aint no man so particular about these matters as Mr. Van Buren. Well, says I, that makes me think about old Jethro Gleason, the miller, and his two sons—every time the boys was busy baggin up a grist to the customers, old Jethro was sure to come in, and says he, Elihu haint you taken the toll out.—Yes sir, says Elihu, I took it out, and then he'd go to the other boy, and says he, Elam have you taken the toll out?

O yes, daddy, I look to that always myself—you young rascals, says old Jethro, I dont believe a word on't; and with that he'd dip out the toll the third time, to make sure on't.

But, says I, all that is nothing to what I think is the worst of the premonitorys; and that is the plagy editors all about trying to stir up one class of folks agin another—the *poor* agin the *rich*—just as though a man who, by industry, has got a little aforehand in the world, was a natural enemy of a man who had no property. Every man, says I, who is able to work and earn a livin, in this country; is, according to my notion, a rich man; for tho' he haint got as much money as some others, he sleeps sounder, and has a better appetite, and the laws protect him alike with others—if he gets sick and can't work, & his family is in want, who does he go to for assistance? Does he go to those party editors and office holders?—or does he go to families of property and character for assistance? And when poor foreigners come to this country and want work, who gives it to them?—do political newspaper editors and political office holders give it to them:—do they build houses and work farms, and thus give employment to thousands and thousands of poor and honest foreigners?—not one on 'em—but they are cruel enuf just to serve party purposes, to tell these poor foreigners, to knock down the rich and their houses, and that the rich always *grind* the *poor*, and all that kind of slang; its too bad—that's worse than Kollarce—that's agin law and agin common sense; and I never think on't without bilin right up. Now, says I, these are the premonitorys, which I am afraid, are going on worse and worse; and if not stop'd will go right into a cold sweat and collaps. But, says I, there is a remedy—and that is for every man, rich and poor, to look to the laws—obey the laws—go to the ballot-box and put in his honest vote, and do all he can to keep the peace, and suffer no man to advise him to the contrary.—Aint that a good remedy, says I, Governor?—It is so, Major, says Mr. Forsyth. Wont that keep off the collaps? says I,

STOVES.

DAVID LITTLE would inform his friends and the public, that he has just received from Pine Grove Furnace,

A Large & Handsome Assortment of

STOVES,

which he will have already shod in the best manner, and will sell on reasonable terms for Cash or Country Produce.

Call at his Coach-factory in Baltimore-street, Gettysburg.

Oct. 11. 3t

FASHIONS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the TAILORS of Adams county, that he is the authorized Agent for the sale of SAQUIZ's Patent Self-varying System, for drafting Fashionable Garments, Squares and Scales, Reports of Fashions, Advertising Cards, and Inch Measures.

As this system is in general use in the Cities, he recommends it to the trade, as one with which, he trusts, they will not be dissatisfied.

☞*New York Fashions*, regularly received at his Shop, in East York street, opposite the Bank.

ROBERT MARTIN.

Gettysburg, Oct. 13. tf

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of the last will and testament of *FREDERICK STEINOUR*, deceased, will be exposed to Public Sale, on *Friday the 31st day of October next*, the REAL ESTATE of said deceased, being

A FARM,

Situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Henry Steinour, Isaac Wierman, and others, containing

98 Acres, 91 Perches, and

allowance; about 20 Acres of Timberland, with a proportion of Meadow and Upland. The improvements are

a two-story Log House,

double Log Barn, Log Spring-house, Cider Press, with a first rate Orchard of about 300 Apple-trees; a spring near the house; and the Great Conowago creek runs on one side of the farm.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the premises. Attendance given, and terms made known by

GEORGE FEHL, *Ex'r.*

Sept. 22. ts

☞If the above property is not sold on said day, it will be Rented.

A Valuable Farm

FOR SALE.

THAT finely improved Farm, situated in Menallen township, Adams county, Pa. called

HAMMERSMITH,

is offered for sale. It is about 8 miles from Gettysburg, and contains **246 *Acres***—between 60 and 70 of which are finely timbered; the remainder in fine meadows and fields. It is valuable as a grazing farm, yielding a large quantity of hay. The improvements are a large

two-story Brick DWELLING,

containing 12 rooms, Barn, Stable, Spring and Smoke-houses, and

TWO LOG

Tenant-Houses,

one of which is at the lower end of the farm. There are three never-failing Springs on the premises.

The Farm will be sold all together, or will be divided to suit purchasers.

Any person wishing to view the premises, will be shown the same by Mr. Adam Long residing thereon. For terms of sale, application may be made to SIMON BECKER, Esq. in Menallen township, agent for the owner.

Aug. 18. tf

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Littlestown, Adams county, Pa. Oct. 1. 1834.

George Able	Michael Harner
George Basehour	George Keller
John Best	Abraham Kunkel
John Baker	Jacob Krumvine
George Becker	Isaac Lefever
John Conto	Jacob Maus
Joseph Emblin	Charles O'Frail
Abraham Eckert	James L. Shultz
Joseph Fink	John Sell
Jacob Feterhoff	Solomon Stayley
Josiah Hall	Elizabeth Schlifer
Messrs. Hagens and Newlan	Jacob Sample
	Peter Wikert
George Himes	Susanna Zuck.

F. LEAS, *P. M.*

Oct. 6. 3t

GERMAN BOOKS.

THE following *German Works* are for sale at the Book-store of the subscriber:—

Arndt's True Christianity,
Fox's Book of Martyrs,
Psalterspiel,
Stark's Prayer Book,
Wandelnde Seele,
Francke's Leben,
Haberman's Prayer-book,
Dr. Schmucker's Church History,
Lutheran Hymn-books,
Reformed do.
Gemeinschaftliche do.
Lutheran and Reformed Catechisms,
Mentz's large German-English & English-German Dictionaries,

And a large and general assortment of GERMAN BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, fancy & common binding.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, June 30. tf

BLANKS

Of all kinds, for Sale at this Office.

NEW GOODS.

George Arnold,

HAS just received, and now offers for sale, a large and well selected Stock of

FRESH GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Fine and Superfine Broad Cloths, assorted colors,
Milled Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Cords,
Beaverteens, Vestings, Merinoes,
Circassians, Bombazetts, Bombazines,
Silks, Calicoes, Ginghams,
Long and square Merino Shawls,
Thibet wool do.
Dress Handkerchiefs, Flannels, Blankets,
Fur Caps, Capes, Collars, and

FANCY GOODS

in general, with almost every other article in the

DRY-GOOD LINE.

—ALSO—

FRESH GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE,

Glass, Stone, Wood and Earthen Ware.

☞And having engaged in the HARDWARE business, will, in a few days, have opened a large Stock, embracing almost every article in the way of Building, & House-keeping, with a great variety of

Edge Tools, Planes, &c.

—ALSO—

A LARGE STOCK OF

BAR IRON,

Hoop, Sheet, and Strap Iron, Steel,

Hollow Ware, and Castings,

Brass Andirons, Shovels and Tongs, Fenders, Castors, Anvils, Hand-screws, Vises, Glass, Mill & Cross-cut Saws, &c.

all of which have been selected with care from the latest arrivals, and will be sold on the most pleasing terms. The public are invited to call and judge for themselves. ☞All kinds of Produce taken.

Gettysburg, Oct. 6. tf

Coal! Coal! Coal!

THE facilities offered for transportation from the Susquehanna River to the borough of York, by the construction of the Codorus Navigation, has induced the subscriber to establish a

COAL YARD,

near the Codorus creek, in North Beaver street, where he has for sale a large quantity of

North Branch Coal,

out of SMITH's celebrated bed. The subscriber has also been appointed Agent for the sale of the

Lyken's Valley Coal,

said to be superior to any other found in Pennsylvania, inasmuch as it ignites more readily, and is perfectly *FREE FROM SLATE!*

GRATES! GRATES!

☞An invoice of *COAL GRATES*, beautiful patterns, made by STEWART, of Baltimore, kept for sale at City prices, at the subscriber's residence—to which he invites the attention of the public.

EXPECTED SOON, A CONSIGNMENT OF

Dr. Nott's celebrated Patent Coal Stoves.

N. B. A lot of Bituminous Coal, for Blacksmiths' use, on hand.

Also for sale, a quantity of

Ark Timber & Plank.

GEORGE S. MORRIS.

York, Pa. Sept. 29. 1m

Sheriff's Sales.

IN pursuance of sundry Writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, at the Court house in the borough of Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 8th day of November next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M. the following real Estate, viz:

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, Pa. containing 100 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Jacob Weldy, John Sheffer, and others, on which are a one story Log Dwelling House, and Log Barn, a Spring of Water near the door, a large Apple Orchard and a quantity of Meadow Seized and taken in execution as the property of *Arthur Bennet.*

—ALSO—

A Tract of Land,

situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of George Snyder, H. Brinkerhoff, William Thompson and others, containing 121 Acres, more or less, on which are a two-story Stone Dwelling House, Stone Kitchen, a Double Barn, (part Log and part frame,) a well of water near the door, and an excellent Orchard and Cider Press. Seized and taken in execution as the property of *Henry Johns.*

—ALSO—

On Saturday the first day of November next, on the premises, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Latimore township, Adams county, adjoining the York county line, Lots of Bragtown, &c. containing 25 Acres, more or less, on which are a two-story Brick House and Brick Back building, Brick Dry House, &c. a large Frame barn, and other Out buildings, a well of water at the Barn and one at the House—*Also*, a one story Log Tenant House.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of *John Fahnestock*—and all to be sold by

JAMES BELL, Jr. *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Oct. 6. 1834. ts

☞Cash paid for Linen and Cotton Rags at this Printing-Office.

ELECTION.

BANK OF GETTYSBURG, October 13th, 1834.

NOTICE is hereby Given to the Stockholders in the Bank of Gettysburg, than an Election for Thirteen Directors, to serve one year, will be held at the Banking-house, on *Monday the 17th of November next.*

J. B. M'PHERSON, *Cashier.*

Oct. 13. 3t

LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on *Saturday the 15th of November next*, on the premises, the late

Dwelling Plantation

of SOLOMON BOWER, deceased, situate in Latimore township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Joseph Bower, George Harman and others, containing

126 Acres and 91 Perches,

and the allowance: 30 Acres are in good Timber. The improvements are

a Log House and Barn,

together with the necessary Out-buildings, and a good well of never-failing water near the door: also, a tolerably good Orchard, of different kinds of grafted fruit trees. Bermudian creek runs thro' one side of the land.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day, when due attendance and terms of sale will be made known by

MARY BOWER, & DANIEL BOWER, } *Adm's.*

Oct. 6. ts

☞If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be rented to the highest bidder.

FARM FOR SALE.

WILL be sold on *Thursday the 6th day of November next*, at the late dwelling-house of GEORGE M'GRAIL, late of Menallen township,

The Plantation

of said deceased, containing about 242 ACRES, with the usual allowance, more or less, of Patented Land. About 100 Acres are Woodland; the remainder under a good state of cultivation, with a proportion of Meadow. The improvements are a good two-story

Log Dwelling-house,

with a Kitchen attached, Double Log Barn, Spring-house, at a never-failing spring, and other Out-houses, with a Tenant-house, Stable, and spring of water, besides plenty of water on the place for farm use.

An indisputable title will be given, and terms made known by the Heirs living on the premises.

Oct. 6. ts

GETTYSBURG

Female Academy.

THE encouragement which this Institution has received from the Public, has induced us to make a brief statement of its course of instruction, that Parents and Guardians may be able to judge of its merits.

Course of Instruction and Text Books.

	Per. Qr.
Reading, Penmanship, Oral and Written Arithmetic (Emerson's North American Aritemetic), and Composition,	$3 00
English Grammar, Ancient, Modern, & Sacred Geography (Woodbridge's Rudiments; and Woodbridge's and Willard's Universal Geography), with use of the Globes,	$4 00
Ancient and Modern History (Goodrich's, Hale's, and Grimshaw's), Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, with a full course of Experiments (Jones', with Lectures), Botany, with numerous colored engravings, drawings and specimens (Mrs. Lincoln's with lectures), Elements of Mineralogy, with specimens (Comstock's). Algebra (Colburn's), Geometry (Euclid's Elements), Elements of Astronomy (Wilkins'), with Atlas of the Heavens and Celestial Globe, Keith on the Globes, Rhetoric (Blair's lectures abridged), Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, Evidences of Christianity (M'Ilvaine's), History of the Christian Church (Goodrich's). Sacred Scriptures.	$5 00

For the Latin, French and German Languages, Music and Drawing, a reasonable extra charge will be made.

The Institution is under the superintendence of the Rev. JOHN H. MARSDEN, A. M. a gentleman who has had much experience in teaching. The services of Miss REYNOLDS, as an Assistant, have some time since been secured—a lady whose talents, qualifications and experience peculiarly fit her for the station. Those who desire it, will receive instruction in Music, on the Piano, by a lady from Baltimore. Arrangements have also been made, by which Young Ladies may be taught to perform on the Guitar, by a first-rate master. A Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, and Cabinet of Mineralogy, have been procured for the use of the School. Arrangements have been made for boarding those from abroad, whose parents may desire it, in a family of high respectability, where every necessary attention will be paid to their health and morals, and where their conduct will be under the general supervision of the Teachers. The situation of the town is extremely healthful and pleasant. The Institution is at present in a very flourishing condition, containing about Fifty Pupils, from several different States. Boarding $1 50 per week.

The next Session will open on the 20th of October next.

S. S. SCHMUCKER,
J. F. MACFARLANE,
JOHN ROUCK,
J. B. McPHERSON,
WM. McCLELLAN,
THOS. C. MILLER,
ROBT. G. HARPER, } Trustees.

Gettysburg, Oct. 6. 3t

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Gettysburg, Pa. October 1, 1834.

A.	L.
Isaac Armstrong	Margaret Lott
Thompson Armor	Mrs. Liney
B.	David Long
Stephen K. Baron	Isaac Lightner
Jane Baldwin	Joseph Latchaw
John Boyd	Wm. H. Lott
John L. Barns	M.
Michael Beamer	John McKesson
Wm. Barnitz	Sam'l B. Miller
Samuel Bready	Samuel McIlroy
Samuel Beand	John Miller, Sen.
Jacob Bowers	James McAllister 2
George Bushman	Orris G. Moulton
John Boyer	Abner Mills
Abraham Bankert	James McKinley
Wm. Beale	Moses Myers
Nicholas Bushey	Jacob Muse
David Blakeley	John Miller
C.	N.
Darby Carr	W. B. Newman
James Carr	Jesse Null
Mary Caldwell	O.
Mary Coale	William Orrig
George Chambers	P.
A. M. C. Clemens	George Patterson
Sam'l Crewley	Wm. Piper
Alex'r Campbell	R.
Wm. Cownover	George Reed
George Carn	Rachael Russell
James Colflesh	Christian Rindlaub
Rebecca Campbell	S.
D.	Peter Studebecker
Michael Degroff	C. F. Stoever
Nicholas Dietrich	Jacob Sanders
Jacob Deardorff	Christian Stoner
Jacob C Duy	Abraham Seller
Wm. Degroff	Christian Stout
E.	Philip Schneider
Alex'r Ewing	Wm. Snodgrass
Robt. Ewing	Elizabeth Slagle 2
Henry Eckard	Maria Sanders
Clemens Eakins	Deborah Sanders
John Emmet, Esq.	Ann Scott
F.	Mary Stouch
Eliza M. Fletcher	Wm. Scrivan
Leonard Flower	Betty Steward
Patrick Friel	Hugh Scott
Bernard Foal	Sarah Slentz
Eliza Feterhoff	L Sharp
George Flemon	Michael Saltsgiver
John Fisher	Isabella Sadler
G	John L Sadler
Flemming Gilliland	T.
John B Galbreth	Mrs. Tarnill
Mary Ann Greer	George Trostle
Simon Gebhart	Abraham Tawney
Jacob George	John Tate
H.	Carl Tite
Emily Hall	Susannah Thomas
Lydia Hiskey	U.
Catharine Hoke	Joseph Ulrich
Samuel Harper	V.
Wm. Holtzworth 2	Garret Vanorsdel
Sarah Huber	W.
James Harris	Christian Wolf
J.	David Welty
David Jamison	Lynna Ann White
Mathew Jones	John G. Wolf
K.	Michael Watson
Honoria C. Kitzmiller	Andrew White
Charles Kunter	Michael Watts
James Keiser	John Walter
Arristina G. Kreazman	Daniel Wetnight
S. G. Kelly	Messrs. Jno. Wright & Geo. Wilson
Violet King	Mary J Weonner
John Kitzmiller	James Wray
Wm. Kepner	Jno or Jacob Wiltison
John Kauffman	Y.
Daniel Karr	Alex'r S H. Young
Elizabeth Keech	Joseph Young
George Kriner	Z.
Conrad Keefauver	George Ziegler 2

WM. W. BELL, *P. M.*

Oct. 6. 3t

Pennsylvania College,

GETTYSBURG.

THIS institution was chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in 1832. It is situated in the borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, Pennsylvania. Gettysburg is 114 miles from Philadelphia, 52 from Baltimore, 50 from Lancaster, 36 from Harrisburg, and 32 from Fredericktown, Md. It is accessible by stages from the different places mentioned, and others either daily or several times a week.

The location of Gettysburg is not surpassed by any in the Union for health, and the town is remarkable for its morality.

Pennsylvania College has been continually increasing since its organization, and has numbered near 100 students. The present faculty are—

Rev. C. P. KRAUTH, President, and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Science, Rhetoric and Hebrew.

Rev. H. L. BAUGHER, A. M. Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

Rev. M. JACOBS, A. M. Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

Rev. J. H. MARSDEN, A. M. Professor of Mineralogy and Botany.

Mr. WILLIAM REYNOLDS, A. B. Professor of the Latin Language and Literature, and Principal of the Preparatory Department.

Mr. CHARLES SCHAEFFER, A. B. Teacher in the Preparatory Department.

The students, for the present, are boarded in private families in the town, under the supervision of the Faculty. The government of the institution is conformed, as near as may be, to that of a well regulated family.

The winter session of the Preparatory Department commences on *Thursday the 16th of October*, and of the Collegiate, on *Thursday the 30th of October.*

There are two vacations in the year, in April and September; four weeks for the Preparatory, and six for the Collegiate Department. The price of tuition is $14 for the winter, and $10 for the summer session. Boarding can be had at from $1,50 to $2,00 per week.

Gettysburg, Sept. 22, 1834.

Flax-Seed Wanted.

CASH, and the highest price given for clean *FLAX-SEED*, at the Apothecary and Drug-Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Aug. 25. tf

BOOK STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has, in addition to his former stock, lately received a large and general assortment of

Classical, Theological, and Miscellaneous Books.

Also, BLANK BOOKS of every kind, and a general assortment of Primers and Toy-books for children, Slates, best Quills, ever-pointed Pencils, Writing and Letter Paper of finest quality, Glass, Pocket, and all kinds of Inkstands, Pocket Maps of the United States and several States, Mathematical Instruments of the finest finish, and Pocket and Family Bibles, of every description, fancy and common binding—all which he intends selling on most reasonable terms.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 26. tf

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has lately received a

LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Fresh Drugs & Medicines,

which he intends selling on most reasonable terms—amongst which are the following:

Tler Sulphur,	" Gamboge,
Cream Tartar,	" Mastic,
Epsom Salts,	" Myrrh,
Glauber do.	" Tragacanth,
Rochelle do.	" Copal,
Sulphate Quinine,	" Ammonine,
Annatto,	" Sandarac,
Aqua Fortis,	" Scammony,
Camphor,	" Asafœtida,
Colonel,	" Elastic,
Castor Oil,	Gall Aleppo,
Senna,	Isinglass,
Manna,	Ivory Black,
Elixir Paregoric,	Spirits Turpentine,
Do Vitriol,	Iceland Moss,
Tler Benjoin,	Opium,
Do. Camomile,	Nutmegs,
Fisher's Pills,	Oil Cinnamon,
Anderson's do.	" Almonds,
Lee's do.	" Aniseed,
Hooper's do.	" Cloves,
Chapman's do.	" Juniper,
Rush's do.	" Lavender,
German do.	" Peppermint,
Liquorice Ball,	" Origanum,
Do. Root,	" Pulgi,
Borax,	Ipecacuanha,
Arrow Root,	Magnesia,
British Oil,	Lavender Comp
Antimony,	Jalap,
Tartaric Acid,	Oil Cajaput,
Balsam Peru,	" Seneca,
" Sulphur,	" Sassafras,
" Tarlington's,	" Bergamot,
Bateman's Drops,	" Lemon,
Opodeldoc,	" Rosemary,
Coccinella,	" Spruce,
Gum Arabic,	" Harleum,
" Benjoin,	" Turpentine,
" Guiacum,	" Worm Seed,
" Shellac,	&c &c &c.

Also, a Large & General Assortment of

Paints, & Dye-Stuffs,

PAINT BRUSHES,

GROCERIES, &c.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public in general for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive further encouragement.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 19. tf

TRUSSES.—Hull's Patent Trusses, and Common do. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

S. H. BUEHLER.

May 26. tf

THE LADY'S BOOK,

(NINTH VOLUME.)

A Repository for Music, Engraving, Wood Cuts, Poetry, and Prose,

By the most celebrated Authors.

PUBLISHED AT $3 PER ANNUM,

BY L. A. GODEY.

Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Phila.

Aug. 11. tf

ARNDT'S TRUE CHRISTIANITY, translated from the German, by the Rev. John N. Hoffman, Pastor of the Evang. Lutheran Church, Chambersburg, Pa.—for sale at the Book-store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 26. tf

Doctor Schmucker's POPULAR THEOLOGY,

WITH special reference to the doctrines of the Reformation, as avowed before the Diet at Augsburg, in 1530—by S. S. SCHMUCKER, D. D. Professor of Christian Theology in the Theol. Seminary of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church, Gettysburg, Pa.

For sale at the Book store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Oct. 1. tf

LIVERWORT.—Carpenter's Compound Syrup of Liverwort, for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints—for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER.

May 26. tf

SARSAPARILLA.—Carpenter's compound fluid extract of Sarsaparilla, for purifying the blood, and removing all diseases arising from excess of mercury, exposure, and imprudence in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of blood, &c. for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER.

May 26. tf

DRUG STORE.

Zachariah Danner,

BEGS leave to inform the Public generally, that he has purchased the DRUG STORE formerly kept by Dr. HENRY SMYSER, on the Diamond, next door to Messrs. Dickey and Himes' Store; and that he has made considerable alterations in the shelving, and added largely to the Stock. He intends keeping a general assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Varnishes,

Dye-Stuffs, Glass, Putty,

PATENT MEDICINES,

and, in fact, every article that is usually kept in a Drug Store. He has engaged a young Physician, and intends devoting his whole time to the business—which, together with the prices, he hopes will be a sufficient inducement for a generous public to give him a call. ☞Country Physicians and Merchants supplied on the most favorable terms.

Gettysburg, May 26. tf

BUCHU.—Carpenter's Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu, for disease of the bladder, obstruction of urine, chronic gonorrhœa, and gleet of long standing—for sale at the Drug Store of

Z. DANNER.

May 26. tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters Testamentary on the Estate of FREDERICK STEINOUR, late of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, hereby requests all persons indebted to said deceased, by bond, note, or book accounts, to come forward and make payment immediately; and also all persons having claims against said Estate to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

GEORGE FEHL, *Ex'r.*

Menallen township, Sept. 8. 6t

The General Insurance Company of Maryland,

With a Capital of 300,000 Dollars,

HAVE opened an Office in Hagerstown, Washington county, Maryland, for the convenience of the neighboring Towns and Country, in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia—

Where they will insure against

LOSS BY FIRE;
Also—On LIVES;
GRANT ANNUITIES; and
RECEIVE ENDOWMENTS.

This Office will receive Money on Deposit, payable ninety days after the same is demanded—and until the payment thereof, interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, shall be paid, quarterly.

JOHN DAVIS, *Agent.*

Nov. 18. 1y

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. ALEXANDER COBEAN, Jr., formerly of Gettysburg, deceased, are requested to pay the same to the subscriber without delay; and those who have any claims against said Estate, are desired to leave the same, properly authenticated, with Mr. R. G. HARPER, Gettysburg.

JACOB A. FISHER.

York, Sept. 22. 6t

JAMES COOPER,

Attorney at Law,

OFFICE in Chambersburg street, a few doors east of Mr. Forry's Tavern.

Gettysburg, June 9. tf

LIQUID OPODELDOC—Prepared and constantly kept for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER.

May 26. tf

SWAIM'S PANACEA, for the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver, and Skin, general debility, &c. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, June 30. tf

COPAIVA.—Carpenter's Oil of Copaiva—for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER.

May 26. tf

DOCTOR HENRY BELTZ'S

Celebrated & Infallible

Worm-destroying Syrup,

Sold at the Apothecary & Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, July 29. tf

N. B. Recommendations as to its efficacy can be given. It is so pleasant, as to be palatable to children.

CUBEBS.—Carpenter's Oil of Cubebs—for sale at the Drug Store of

May 26.—tf Z. DANNER.

Almanacs for 1835,

BY the gross or single dozen, for sale at the Apothecary and Book-store of the subscriber.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Oct. 6. tf

MERCURY.—Carpenter's Black Oxyde of Mercury—for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER.

May 26. tf

☞ WOOD.—Those of our subscribers who have promised us WOOD, are requested to deliver it as soon as possible.

Sept. 29.

It will [illegible] he—Wont things get blue, says I, [illegible] aint attended to? I am afraid so, says Forsyth—Then, says I, if I go clear of collaps and Kollaree by droppin all kinds of hard liquors, and by keepin cool, and watchin agin things gettin worse with me, and folks all about the country take my advice at elections; and obey the laws, and commit no riots, these National premonitories—like these things that are now hangin on to me—will go off; and the nation, like me, will be agin as tuff and as sound as old granit.

And with that, Mr. Forsyth jumps up and took my hand, and says he, Major, that's rale sound doctrine; and there aint no true patriot in the country that wont say so. Well then, says I, dont it turn out that what I said was true, that there is a strong likeness between a man and his ailins, and a nation and its ailins?—There is no doubt on't, says he; so that was an end of the premonitory and kolaree business.—Now, my good old friend, Mr. Dwight, I have only a few words more to say. I hear tell that riots and devilry is feared at your next election, and its enuf to bring on kolaree to think on't, that sich a fine city, the pride of the country, and the envy of all creation, should even be disgraced by a riot. I wont believe it, for when you come to think on't, riots very seldom injure the folks intended, but frighten poor innocent women and little children, and come plagy hard too on the police and law officers, for they are bound to keep the peace, and must do it at the risk of life; so that no good comes on't, but much evil. But if by any chance, bad folks will make riots (and none but bad folks will) let every good citizen stand by the officers of the law—and let the cry be *support the laws—keep good order.*

Your friend and the friend to the laws,
J. DOWNING, Major,
Downingville Militia, 2d Brigade.

THE CAUSE.

The Whigs of our city are, in our opinion, unnecessarily depressed at their failure to oust the Van Buren party in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Causes which have operated for many years in Pennsylvania, and which probably will continue to operate, have effected the general vote in this State. While instances may be adduced where gambling and apparent fraud at the polls have ministered to the success of the dominant party, the individuals who have wrought this state of things can best judge whether their gain is sufficient to repay the loss thereby in public morals.

In Jersey, two circumstances may be adduced as affecting the election—one a dissatisfaction among our friends, arising from the materials of the ticket, and the other a question of local and sectarian interest. How far the Whigs who signed the memorial to Congress against General Jackson's leading measures, those which are now operating as strongly as at any time, can reconcile the protest of that memorial with their recent vote, which goes in part to sustain those measures, we pretend not to say, never having [illegible] to change our politics, or [illegible] general, national im- [illegible] local con- [illegible] in this ar- [illegible]—the use [illegible] other purpo- [illegible] wary and artful [illegible] to deal—men who [illegible] scrupulous about [illegible] and who have at their [illegible] the immense revenue of the [illegible] together with all the patronage of [illegible] government and that of the [illegible] governments in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, in which they have succeeded.

The Whigs have no patronage to bestow—no fat offices to give—they stand alone on their principles, and where they can make them understood, there they succeed. Defeat to them is not the loss which it would be to their opponents.—The Whigs combat for the nation, and while there is a possibility of retaining or restoring a republican form of government, no whig can withdraw from the political arena without a species of treason. 'The whigs,' says one, 'have been defeated in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and we will have nothing to do any further in politics.' Who shall say, admitting these defeats in the worst form—who shall say that the zeal and number of the whigs will not preserve the nation? Who shall say that while the whigs present a minority so respectable in numbers and character, that the tendencies of the present misrule towards consolidation shall not be checked? We have as little to gain personally by a political contest, as any one—and yet we cannot reconcile it to our sense of public duty, to withdraw from the position which we have occupied.—The last ditch must be passed backwards, before we can ground the arms that we have taken up in such a cause. The last cry of liberty must be heard, before her disciples shall 'forsake her and flee.'

But what is there to produce despondency? Pennsylvania and New Jersey, which are signed over by our friends, were not ours—we *lose* little by their continued adherence to wrong. Maryland stands redeemed, four out of the six New England states are ours, and an inroad has been made upon one of the erring two; New York is about to declare her sentiments; Ohio, yet to be heard from; the South is restive under the collar, and the West has given encouraging symptoms of convalescence. Let us wait until all those noble declarations and promises shall have ceased to encourage, before we despair; and while there is one inch of ground upon which our opponents can stand and say that the government is a republic, we will abide the conflict and try to keep it so. *Nil desperandum*, must be the motto of the Whigs.

U. S. Gaz.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY.

Mr. Horton, a gentleman who has been engaged in boring for water in Providence, has presented to the public some remarkable results. In his second experiment in boring, he selected the extreme point of a wharf, many yards from the original land. He bored through the artificial soil—then through sand, pebbles, and quartz gravel. At this point water impregnated with copperas and arsenic broke forth, but determining to proceed farther, he next struck a vineyard and drew up vines, grape seeds, leaves, acorns hazle nuts, pineburs, and the seeds of unknown fruits, together with pure water. This was thirty six feet below the bed of the river.

This article which we copy from the Ohio Farmer, instead of being a 'singular discovery,' only affords another proof of the opinion we have long entertained, that the entire globe on which we live, as well as all that it contains, is subject to perpetual change; and that there is scarcely a foot of dry land at this period of the world that has not succeeded to, and filled up the place of so much water; and that on the other hand, there is not a sea, lake, river, or pond in the world, which is not now occupying the same place once occupied by *terra firma*. The subject of geology is an interesting one, and if better understood would account for many things which to the world would seem wrapped in mystery. Divines of modern days, have wearied themselves in vain in search of the ancient gardens of Paradise, and in their fanciful imaginations have located it in every continent of the globe, and almost every island of the sea, without reflecting that that beautiful garden may now be whelmed a thousand fathoms below the waves of the sea. Men of acknowledged talents and learning have labored for naught, to account for the population of the continent of America by the aborigines, and in their varied conjectures have derived them from the Jews, Tartars, Laplanders, and almost every other nation, tribe and clan, known to the old world, and in order to convey them hither, have imagined shipwrecks, storms at sea, and a thousand other things, without once reflecting that since the present sons of the forest, perhaps from various regions, peopled the western Hemisphere, the earth may have undergone ten thousand changes, whereby large extents of country connecting our continent by the Bhering Straits with Asia, by Greenland with Europe, or by the West India Islands to the western coast of Africa, have disappeared and in the room of them a bed of water succeeded.

Almost every particle of soil in North America favors this doctrine. The soil of the valley of the Mississippi from the grand chain downward, is composed of decayed vegetation and seems evidently to have accumulated within a few centuries, robbing the Ocean of an extensive province in its wide dominions. The level country north of us is filled with round stones and pebbles, evidently taking their shape and character from aquatic origin.

Nor need we travel the Mississippi valley, or the regions of Lake Erie, for proof of the changeable character of the Earth; even on the 'high and (apparently) everlasting hills' around us, we find as striking proofs of it as those of Providence. On the hill south west of Market street in our town, where the Courthouse is now being erected, Messrs. Howey, Jackson, & M'Cook, have all dug from the depth of 25 or 30 feet below the surface of the ground, numerous and beautiful specimens of petrified vegetation, masses of rock literally composed of fern, rushes and other vegetable substances, so different from any thing we find growing around us, that we have been unable to affix any name to them. But the fern is in the greatest abundance and exhibits the identity of its species to the greatest perfection, some of the leaves being large and luxuriant, and others more puny and dwarfish, and leaving frequently where the rock is split, the fibres on one side and the leaf on the other.

Several of the best specimens we have labored to preserve, but in vain. The rock will not resist the reaction of the air, but in a few days moulders away.

Carroll Free Press.

Correspondence of the Phil. Gaz.

MASSACRE OF WYOMING.

WILKESBARRE, Pa. Sept. 1834.

After one of the most romantic rides, through the lovely valley of Wyoming, where the power of language fails to convey the enjoyment that every traveller must partake, and that we deeply felt, we arrived at Wilkesbarre, at 10, A. M. and after a little refreshment set off to visit the monument, now being erected at Wyoming, five or six miles distant. We there found a very obliging old man, who took pleasure in communicating to us all the information in his power. The monument is on the highest spot of ground in the neighborhood, and erected over the bones of the unfortunate sufferers, in the massacre of Wyoming, fifty-four years ago. We visited also an old lady, remarkably intelligent for her age, whose maiden name was Butler. Her father was one of the first forty who ventured from Connecticut into that valley, (then a wilderness,) and afterwards removed their families. There they built a fort, called the Forty Fort; and hearing that the Indians were on the eve of attacking them they retired into it, but became impatient of their confinement, and in the ardor and rashness of youth, more than three hundred sallied forth to meet the enemy, leaving the women and children behind them. They chose the place where the monument now stands, on account of its elevation, for waiting the approach of the Indians, whom they did not suspect of being so near, but the blood thirsty men of the forest, bribed and instigated by the English, were concealed among the bushes, and rushed upon them with overpowering force. A few escaped and ran to the river, but some even of these were shot while they were swimming over, the rest were cruelly slaughtered.

The Indians removed their own slain, but left the others lying on the field, and hastening to the village, burnt down every dwelling; then proceeding to the fort, (in which was at the time, the old lady, above mentioned, then a young girl,) ordered every individual, infants, mothers, and aged women, to leave it in three hours under pain of death. Easton, 40 miles distant, was the nearest settlement, and thither the poor creatures bent their steps. Many, however, perished on the way. At the end of six weeks, some of the men ventured back to the scene of their woes, hoping to find the bones of their slaughtered companions; but to their surprise every corpse was as perfect as on the day of the massacre, they had *dried* and could be recognized. They were interred on the spot, and 50 years afterwards the bones were taken up, to be enclosed in a durable box, and placed in one corner of the monument, with due solemnities. Three hundred skulls were found, the most perfect of which have been preserved, and are kept in a little building close by, for the inspection of visiters. We examined them and found on every one, the mark of the scalping knife. In some were large round holes, made by the bullets, in others, fractures and holes, two inches in diameter, the work of the barbarous tomahawk. We were exceedingly interested by all we saw and heard, and the old lady appeared gratified by the interest we exhibited.

Convicts at Toulon.—According to a French paper now before us, there are now in Bayne, a receptacle for convicts at Toulon, upwards of five thousand convicts under sentence of imprisonment, for different periods, from five years to twenty, and for life.

The establishment at Toulon, is a very large fortress, guarded by military, and the prisoners are sent from all parts of the country to it. They are kept in the prisons of the districts, where they are tried, until a sufficient number to form a *chaine* accumulates, and then, in troops of 20 and 30 chained together, they are conducted on foot, escorted by mounted gens d'armes, to the Bayne, or receptacle for convicts. As soon as they arrive at Toulon, and are placed in the fortress, they undergo the most rigorous confinement and treatment. The galley-slaves are chained two and two, by the right and left leg, by a chain about three yards long, and this chain is never taken off, except in cases of illness. This is the way in which criminals, who are merely sentenced to imprisonment, are treated; but those who are sentenced to be *au boulet*, have a weight attached to a heavy iron chain, which is fastened to the right leg, and which they constantly drag after them, the only relief they can get from its weight being to tie it to their middle by a handkerchief. A man who, as is frequently the case, is sentenced to this punishment for five years, or for any length of time, can for ever be recognized, as the weight causes him to contract the habit of dragging, as it were, the right leg after him; and they never get over it, even when the chain and weight are removed from their legs.

All day the prisoners are employed in the most degrading occupations; they are sent, chained in the manner described, into the streets of the town where they are employed as scavengers, and in similar filthy occupations. At night the convicts, when they retire to rest, have a padlock passed through a link to their chain, and a ring in the iron bedstead on which they sleep, and they are chained all night in this manner, until the superintendent relieves them in the morning and calls them to their work. In the avenue, or yard, in which the prisoners are occasionally allowed to walk, are placed cannon, which, in the event of their proving refractory, could pour grape-shot upon and annihilate them in an instant. So great is the horror entertained by the convicts of the punishment of the travaux forces, that many cases of murder have taken place by the convicts, with a view to their being executed, as death was considered by them preferable to the way they were suffering. Toulon is the principal receptacle of this kind, but there are similar establishments at Brest and Rochfort, where they experience the same kind of treatment.

Extraordinary Arrival.—The Young Chinese Lady.—It is with no ordinary emotions that we announce the safe arrival at this port yesterday, in the ship Washington, Capt. Obear, of the beautiful and accomplished, the long looked for and anxiously expected, Miss *Julia Foocheeching-chang-king*, daughter of *Hangwag-tzangtzes-king*, a distinguished citizen of the celestial empire, residing in the suburbs of Canton. This is no *Kingatura, Spooner* bubble of editorial romancing, but a bona-fide flesh and blood importation of a living Chinese young lady. We have gleaned some particulars of this interesting personage, which we doubt not will prove acceptable to our readers. We could not obtain the correct orthography of her Christain name, but we learn it corresponds to Julia, in English. In undertaking this astonishing enterprise, she is the first, without doubt, of her sex, as far as history teaches us, who has ever quitted the sunny skies and perfumed zephyrs of the Indian ocean, to visit the rude barbarian clime of the new world.—Yet she has not attained the age of *eighteen*; so that it was left for this chivalrous, dauntless girl, and the no less bold and daring genius of one of our hardy navigators, to conceive and execute this yet untried and hazardous project.

Perhaps it was her filial love that induced her for a valuable pecuniary consideration to her parents, to violate a fundamental of the empire, and to consent to be smuggled out of her father's pagoda on board an American ship, and thus alone and unprotected by kindred or countrymen, to bid adieu to her native orange groves, and visit seas and lands in this distant and remote quarter of the globe. She was ready to risque her life, and hazard the chance of never returning more to her own home, from the pure love she bore to her father; nor would she shrink from an undertaking prompted by so noble an impulse. The undertaking so novel, and invested with such peculiar circumstances, must awaken the most thrilling feelings and the strongest desire to make her exile as happy as it is possible to render it. We learn she was delighted beyond measure with the scenery of our enchanting bay. We also gather, that though very small and delicate in figure, she possesses all the charms of person and complexion that belong to the damsels of her brunette race. Her feet are of exquisite beauty and diminutiveness, not exceeding *three inches* in length. It is also averred that she is naturally of a most gay and sprightly disposition. Indeed, one on board who saw much of her, says he thinks her *a perfect little vixen*. If so, it must have been her natural fire and vivacity, rather than patient submission to her destiny, that has buoyed up her spirits, and screwed her courage to the resolution of so bold a voyage.

N. Y. Star.

Curious fact respecting the Duke of Orleans, heir to the French Throne.—The Family of the Duke of Orleans (the present King,) outlawed by the revolution of '93, lost their civic rights. They did not recover them until 1814, by the forced, but not legal entry of the Bourbons.

The present Duke of Orleans, eldest son of Louis Phillipe, was born at Parma or Palermo, in 1810, while his father was no longer a Frenchman.

The Civil Code, Article 9, and 10, says, that every individual born in a foreign country of a French father who has lost his civic rights, is not a Frenchman, "unless by a declaration made before a French authority in the year which succeeds to the age of his majority (21,) he indicates his desire to become a Frenchman." But the Duke of Orleans is 24 years of age and has not made this declaration. Legally he is not a Frenchman. If his father by his arrival to the throne has become so, the son has not. This question has been agitated at an interesting moment.

The *Charte* of 1830, says, that tribunals extraordinary shall never be established. In 1832, after the troubles in June, Louis Phillipe declared Paris in a state of siege. He supported himself on the 12th Article of a law of 1793. The Journalists examined this law for a long time forgotten, but never formally abrogated, and discovered in the 23d Article the expatriation of all the family of the Duke of Orleans. For the law is applicable to the King and his family as well as the people. It is for this reason, that no princess of Europe, personally endowed as the young Duke is with attractions, has wished to unite herself with a prince whose succession to the throne is rendered doubly uncertain by the facts above stated.

The Cholera.—The Cholera, thanks be to Providence, has almost entirely disappeared from the United States. Very few deaths were reported by it in New York and Philadelphia during the week ending on Saturday last, and if the present weather continues, we trust that in less than a fortnight there will not be a case among us. It has entirely disappeared from Rochester, Buffalo, and other inland towns in New York, and is rapidly abating on the plantations in the South. A case has not occurred for some time at Cincinnati or Pittsburg—but one case was reported at Savannah on the 6th. New Orleans continued healthy at the last dates.

The whole number dead of cholera in Gottenburgh, is 2000. It has reached Stockholm, and the Prince Royal as was done at Paris in 1832, has enacted the ridiculous farce of walking through the wards of the hospital to encourage the sick!

A child aged 10 years, proved guilty by another aged 6, of the murder of a little girl, was lately sentenced by the court of assizes of Bouches-du-Rhone, to 10 years imprisonment in the house of correction.

The Wesleyan Methodist Conference, which has this year been held in London, commenced its sittings on Wednesday, July 30th, and closed on Thursday August the 14th. About 400 preachers assembled. Twenty preachers died during the year; 92 young men offered themselves for the ministry, of whom 29 were called to the sacred employment. The increase of the society in the past year is 17.853; viz. 12,000 in England, and 5,853 in Ireland and foreign missionary stations. A very important point was carried at this Conference, which will affect the character of the ministry—the establishment of an institution for the improvement of the young men who are candidates for that office. This step is approved by the connection at large.

JESSE HUNT has been re-elected Mayor of Baltimore by about 1000 votes over Mr. SMALL his opponent.

Funeral honors to Lafayette were paid at Hagerstown on the 7th instant. Sixteen volunteer corps from Washington county, Md. and the neighboring counties of Pennsylvania and Virginia, united in the ceremonies. From six to eight thousand persons were present.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

U. S. Bank.—Below is an extract of the monthly statement for October. In comparing it with the statement for September, it appears that the loans of the Bank on personal security are near $200,000 more and on domestic bills of exchange $1,300,000 less, leaving the aggregate of loans more than a million less than on the first of September. The specie in the vaults of the Bank is increased $1,700,000; its circulation is increased half a million; and its funds in Europe diminished $700,000. The Bank has now means on hand sufficient to meet the whole amount of its obligations of every kind.

The following is the general state of the Bank:

Loans on personal security,	30,461,199 23
bank stock,	1,073,827 61
other securities,	3,587,813 70
	35,122,840 54
Domestic exchange,	10,883,951 21
	$46,006,791 75
Baring, Brothers, & Co. &c.,	3,050,247 39
Specie,	15,561,374 98
Redemption of public debt,	282,333 96
Treasury of the U. States,	351,654 24
Public officers,	1,406,366 74
Individual deposites,	6,912,591 71
Circulation,	15,637,676 47
Due from State Banks,	2,127,438 78
Due to the State Banks,	2,946,149 04
Notes of the S. Banks on hand,	1,568,247 00
The specie of the Bank is now	15,561,000
The specie funds in Europe,	3,050,000
Notes of other banks on hand,	1,568,000
	$20,179,000
The circulation,	$15,637,000

Passing down Washington street, on Wednesday evening, we noticed at the corner of Winter street, a man and woman apparently struggling for the possession of an infant, which was in the hands of the latter. Our inquiry why the mother and child were to be separated, was readily answered. *The mother was drunk*—a humane individual, anxious to preserve the innocent child from the effects of its mother's debasement, had followed her from street to street—and when she fell down upon the pavement, with her little one instinctively clinging to her breast, he had insisted upon yielding its custody to him, that he might carry it safely to its home. The *mother* appeared even in the *brute*, and as she clung deliriously to her little one, its guiltless face as the moon shone bright upon it, beside the bloated cheeks of its mother, formed a most striking contrast.

It was indeed the purity of heaven, and the guilty ghastliness of hell, confronted.

Phil. paper.

The Election in Charleston has gone in favor of the nullifiers by a small majority. The Mercury, the chief organ of the nullifiers, speaks thus of the defeat of the party:

It is certain then that the last battle of the Union Party has been fought. Let them now obey the voice of their State—and submit to the will of her people.—The people have decided that Carolina is sovereign. We have no misgivings that our compatriots throughout the State have done their duty—and that the Constitutional amendment is secured. Further opposition, therefore, by a minority to the determined purpose of the people, would be foolish as well as criminal; and, we trust, that the rancour of party opposition will gradually diminish, and that our community, secure in its rights, after the arduous and glorious struggle through which we have passed, will have a long exemption from those political distractions by which it has been harassed. Every friend of peace, and of his country, has reason to rejoice.

The Charleston Courier, the friend of order and good government, accounts for the success of the Nullifiers as follows:

The defeat of the Union Party is not at all surprising when the odds against them are taken into consideration. The votes of the City Guard and State Troops at the Citadel, which are controlled by the dominant party, were almost sufficient of themselves, without any reference to the influence of State and City official patronage, to turn the scales of victory.—Let our opponents then, before they irrecoverably fasten their Test Oath upon us, pause and reflect whether the slender majority, by which they have won their victory, will warrant them in carrying out that measure—whether there is, in fact, *a real majority* of the citizens of Charleston and the Neck in its favor. There are many in their own ranks who are opposed to the Oath, but who could not so far overcome the influence and discipline of party as to vote against them—add to these the 1280 voters who have spoken at the polls their opposition to the Test Oath—and we verily believe the sum total would show an Anti-Test Oath majority.

Pointed.—One of our late Western Exchanges says:—'The eastern papers are quite barren of interesting matters.—*There has not been a riot at the East for several weeks!*'

Emigration.—Emigrants are pouring rapidly into the West. Within the 24 hours preceding 12 o'clock on the 7th inst., four steamboats arrived at Detroit, & landed eight or nine hundred emigrants at that place. The Detroit Journal says: "Every thing which can possibly be converted into a vehicle of conveyance, is brought into requisition by the hasty traveller, and the roads, in every direction crowded with heavy teams, carriages, &c. present an animated and pleasing spectacle. Whatever doubt there might have been in some, as to the amount of the population of this Territory two months ago, there can be no question but that the census, which is about to be taken by direction of the Council, will show more by thousands than the requisite number, to entitle us to admission into the Union."

In an action which took place in the West of India during the government of the Marquis of Hastings, a small body of 3,000 British soldiers routed a native army of nearly 20,000. The modest despatch of the victorious commander concluded by remarking, that, on the enemy taking to flight, the paucity of British numbers rendered it necessary for every man to advance in pursuit; and that in the mean time the doolies (spring waggons) were employed in carrying the wounded off the field, in which they succeeded.—So plain a dish stood in need of some seasoning, in order to be relished by the "general reader," as the phrase goes; and it was thus prepared and served up in an English newspaper:—'No sooner had this little band of heroes advanced in pursuit of the routed foe, than the *ferocious doolies*, rushing down upon the unguarded plain, succeeded (horrible to relate!) in carrying off the whole of the wounded."

Cleaveland, near the mouth of the Cuyahoga, where it empties into Lake Erie, is one of those wonderful *creations* of large and thrifty towns that we so often hear of in the West. In 1830, it had only 1000 inhabitants; but in March [illegible] present year, (1834,) 4,500, and [illegible] two and three hundred houses we[illegible] erecting! Vessels of 300 tons ca[illegible] its harbour. It has its churches a[illegible] public buildings, light house, &[illegible] must become a great city—in "th[illegible] West."

But where now is the West? [illegible] be beyond the Rocky Mountains.

The facetious editor of the Bel Air *Citizen* says that the dreadful *fall* which he experienced at the result of the election in Harford, so prostrated his faculties that he could do nothing but cry for two days, but when he heard from Baltimore, Annapolis, and all the whig counties, he was so overcome with joy that for two days more he could do nothing but laugh—& so between crying and laughing for more than half the week, he could only get a half a paper for his readers.

Annapolis Republican.

Pearl Fishing of the Persian Gulf.—The most extensive establishment of this description in the world, and we suppose indeed the chief source of the supply of the civilized world, are two islands in the Persian Gulph, the larger, Bahrein about ten miles by five, and the smaller, Arad, much less considerable in extent. The former particularly is very fertile, and industriously cultivated, being covered in every direction with hamlets, interspersed with groves of dates, figs, citrons, peaches, &c. In Minawa, the principal village, are many wealthy merchants, who carry on trade with India and foreign countries. The fishery, which is carried on during the three summer months, produced three centuries since nearly 150,000*l.* per annum; and that amount has now increased nearly one-fourth. The great portion of the pearls are shipped for India, and the residue distributed throughout the Persian and Turkish empires, when occasional specimens find their way to the cities of Europe. About 2000 boats are employed annually in the business—one half from the islands and the rest from the small ports on the coast. The divers are negro slaves and Arabs, generally trained to the practice from their youth; they descend in water from five to fifteen fathoms deep, remain from two to five minutes underneath, and bring up from eight to twelve oysters in both hands. The best pearls come from the deepest water, and they are as hard when first taken from the fish as ever afterwards. They lose a little of their original whiteness by exposure, and this loss is estimated in trade at one per cent. a year; though the pearls tinged with yellow are generally preferred in India to the white. This is not the case in the Western Market. The Bahrein pearl is considered very superior to that of Ceylon, both in size and color. They are strung together, for export, on thread, and made into round bundles of about three inches diameter, commonly called *Rooman el Bahr*, or "pomegranates of the sea." The divers barely live by their earnings, and although they are precautious to prevent the water entering their ears and mouth, they soon have their eyes bloodshot, and their bodies spotted with sores. These particulars are derived from Buckingham and Morier.

Jour. Commerce.

The London papers inform us, that the most atrocious cruelties continue to be perpetrated by the cruel Autocrat of Russia, against the unfortunate Poles. It is stated, that the nobles are compelled, within two years, to produce their titles, or to be condemned to menial service in the Russian army, or to labor in the mines of Siberia. Several young students, in whose possession was recently found a volume of Wtletynska, have had their heads shaved in public, and one of them, aged 12, scourged to such a degree, that he died a few hours after. A beautiful Polish girl, at a boarding school, at Warsaw, aged only 15, who was found playing the national air, "La Pologne n'est pas encore perdue!" was seized by the Governor, dragged to the guard-house, and there whipped and violated by the Cossacks so shockingly, that she died shame and grief! Many of the Poles, in consequence of their misery, have committed suicide.

A Bright Boy.—They have a four years old boy at Bristol, England, who reads Greek, Hebrew, Latin, Welch and English fluently. He is said to be a most interesting, intelligent looking child, and as playful as children generally are.

AMS SENTINEL.
ETTYSBURG, Pa. Oct. 27, 1834.

lour in Baltimore $5 12½.

The Synod of Philadelphia will n the Presbyterian Church in Get- g, on Wednesday next. Its ses- ill be opened by a sermon, to com- at 11 o'clock, A. M.

THE INAUGURATION
OF THE
EV. C. P. KRAUTH,
President of Pennsylvania College, ke place on *Thursday next*, 30th

rocession will form at the Court- , at 11 o'clock, A. M. precisely, in llowing order:
President elect.
Clergy.
Strangers.
Band.
Trustees of the College.
Faculty.
Students of College.
Students of Seminary.
Citizens.
procession will proceed to the Ger- church, where the following order observed in the exercises:
Music by the band.
Prayer.
Hymn.
nauguration of the President.
Music by the band.
naugural Address.
Music by the band.
Benediction.

By order of the Trustees,
T. C. MILLER, } Com.
D. GILBERT, } of Arr.

The returns of the OHIO Elec- re not yet complete. The pre- ion is, that the Governor and Con- vill stand about the same it did be-

We mentioned in our last, that the of New Jersey were doing nobly; appears we were too fast. The n men have gained the day, elect- ir Congressmen by a majority of 1100 and have a majority of 10 in llot in the Legislature. The State ckson last year—so that we have thing. From the first accounts re- we were in great hopes she would h us—but so it is.

JOHN SWIFT, Esq. has been u- ously re-elected Mayor of the city adelphia.

FROM EUROPE.

have foreign intelligence by the is at New-York to the sixteenth, ys later than our former advices.— ondon dates are to the 15th. There ews of importance. The accounts e Spanish frontiers, says the Lon- mes, are quite destitute of import- to facts, but they all agree in re- ing the civil war as likely to be rably protracted, and to become day less productive of results.— he military despatches addressed Queen's Government and publish- he Madrid papers, it appears that Carlist guerillas are scattered over ntry in various directions, and that their numbers are exceedingly they give, by their rapid move- full employment to all the force ernment can send against them.— uestion in relation to the censor- the press, the Queen's Ministers en left in a minority in the Cortes. nion, however, seemed to prevail, Ministers themselves do not re- eir defeat, and that they will avail lves of the opportunity to enter up- ore decided course of political im- ent.

ould seem that the accounts of the death of Ibrahim Pacha and of his essful campaign in Syria, which he warlike demonstrations of the gainst the Viceroy of Egypt, have incorrect, and that in consequence rlike preparations of the Sultan had spended until assurances were re- by him of the co-operation of Rus-

Plague prevailed to a great extent Turkish capital.

Nell, of Germantown, who re- a blow on the 14th inst. the day of eral election, died on the evening 19th inst. A Coroner's jury was ned, who after a patient investiga- urned a verdict "that the said John came to his death by a wound in- on his left frontal bone, with a by John Zane." We understand, l. Zane has been arrested.
Phil. Gaz.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

regret to learn that James Lamb, as shot during the night of the gen- ction in Moyamensing, died yes- at the Pennsylvania Hospital. The ter a patient investigation, return- following verdict: "That the said Lamb died of lock-jaw, caused by received in the foot, from some unknown, during the election in ensing." This is the *third* vic- he existing election laws—Perry, ist Ward—Nell, of Germantown— mb, of Moyamensing.
Phil. Inquirer.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

rding to the Harrisburg Chroni- friends of the administration have *sixty-one* members of Assembly, and the opposition *thirty-nine*. The Senate stands *twenty-five* administration, *eight* opposition. The relative strength of the parties on joint ballot, will be, according to this statement, 86 administration, and 47 opposition. According to the same paper, the Jackson majority throughout the state, on the Congressional ticket, is little more than twelve thousand votes. *Phil. Inq.*

NEW JERSEY.

In 1833, the Jackson majority in this this state was 6,732. This year it is about 1132. Diminution since last year, 5,600 votes! In the legislature last year there were but *eight* whig members.—There will now be at least *twenty-eight*. This is the amount of the Jackson victory in New Jersey. Let them make the most of it.

DEATH OF MR. GRIMKE.

We regret to learn from the Commercial Advertiser of New York, that the Hon THOMAS H. GRIMKE, of South Carolina, died of cholera at Gwynne's Farm, about twenty-two miles from Columbus, Ohio, on Saturday, the eleventh inst.—He was on his way from Cincinnati to Columbus, when he was attacked by that disease in the stage; and before physicians could arrive was in a state of collapse, from which all efforts to raise him were ineffectual. His object in visiting Ohio, was in part to meet his brother, the Hon. Frederick Grimke, and a Judge in that State, and in part to contribute to the success of its literary and benevolent institutions. He had delivered an Address to the Erodelphian Society of the Miami University, and attended the Annual Convention of Teachers on the 6th inst. On the Wednesday previous to his death, he attended a Temperance Meeting at Cincinnati, and spoke for the last time in a public assembly.

Almost Incredible.—It is known to most of our readers that some of the most philanthropic members of the British House of Commons are, and have for a long time been, engaged in an effort to promote the cause of temperance. A committee was some time since appointed for collecting facts in relation to the subject. A partial report was submitted just at the close of the last session, and if we mistake not, the committee was continued. The report alluded to contains a number of startling facts in relation to the cause of drunkenness—many of them of a nature so revolting as to be beyond belief. We intend as soon as we can find leisure and space, to give a synopsis of the whole report, and as a specimen, offer the following, the substance of the testimony of a respectable individual who was summoned before the committee.

"This woman, now a widow, and the aunt of a most distinguished vocalist, is an irreclaimable gin drinker; she has four sons and two daughters transported; after making way with all her substance, and being without means to procure intoxicating drink, she agreed to sell the teeth in her head, to supply herself with her favorite beverage: she had every tooth actually taken out of her head, with the exception of two, and sold them for gin; the last tooth she took out, an individual in Long Acre, the same dentist who bought the others, gave her for it only *fourpence*, and she then made up her mind that the pain and trouble were worth more than *fourpence*. She has now only two teeth in her head. To raise the supplies for her favorite liquid, she next applied to a medical man to take her body when she died, but he said he would engage to purchase her as a speculation, provided she would take a certain medicine so many times a week: she was apprehensive the medicine, to bring her quicker to an end, and she declined the bargain."

On the 5th inst., at Harrisonburg, Va., an individual named Robert Hoy, shot Mrs. Margaret Smoot, in her own house, which terminated her life on the Saturday following.

"It seems that Hoy had contracted a dislike to three individuals, (one of whom was the victim whose name we have given above, the other two his own wife's relatives,) and was determined to destroy them. Accordingly, on the morning before alluded to, having armed himself with a double barrelled shot gun, (both barrels of which were heavily charged; one with balls and the other with shot,) and a knife, he proceeded to the residence of the victim of his revenge, who, surrounded by her husband, and other members of the family, was preparing for breakfast. Passing through two rooms, he gained the apartment at that time occupied by Mrs. S., and without any previous warning, other than the exclamation, 'Mrs. Smoot you must die!' discharged the barrel containing the balls—producing the effect before noticed.

Immediately after having discharged the one barrel of his gun, he started out, determining to go in quest of the other individuals by whom he supposed himself to have been aggrieved. He was caught, however, just as he stepped from the outer door of the house in which he had committed the deed, by Mrs. S's husband—who was preparing to give him the reward of his doings, when he was taken from his grasp by some of our citizens, and after undergoing an examination before a Magistrate, committed to prison, where he now awaits his trial.

Hoy is a man about thirty years of age, and has a wife, (to whom he was married in this place, about a year since,) and one child living here."

Substitute for Linen.—The following communication is from a gentleman of very high respectability in Salem, Mass., and at his request it is inserted.

There has recently been discovered, in Salem, Mass. and patented, a new and beautiful material resembling silk and linen, which holds out to the manufacturers of this country the high promise of an original, beautiful and invaluable fabric, far surpassing in strength and beauty of texture that of linen, which it is destined wholly to supersede, as the culture of it requires much less labor and expense than flax, and does not, like that and similar materials, require to be renewed annually, (being a perennial,) and the preparation of it for manufacturing being far more simple than either; and its great natural affinity for coloring matters, and its requiring *no bleaching*, being objects of the highest importance, give it a very decided preference over that manufacture.

A few specimens of the manufacture of this material into small fancy articles have been produced, some of which being colored of various tints, present such a beautiful silk-like appearance as to have been actually, in some instances, mistaken for it. It possesses this decided advantage and undefaced, (which it is well known silk will not do,) but the repeated action of water rather appears to strengthen and beautify it. It is ascertained to be the opinion at Lowell, where they have offered to make the experiment, that it can be spun upon machinery.

And while it offers to other branches of manufacture very important substitutes for those substances hitherto used, it offers a material, very superior, in many points, for paper. It is believed, from some specimens already produced, that paper of every description may be manufactured from it, possessing a pearly whiteness, durability, beauty of texture, and smoothness of surface, unrivalled by any other ever before manufactured in any country. And it is susceptible of the most brilliant colors, in grain or otherwise. This is believed to be the first material of the kind ever before discovered in this country, that holds out the prospect of a staple commodity, silk, linen, and cotton being exotics, and the discoveries of course exotic; but this material is indigenous, is a native of this country, discovered by one of her own daughters, which circumstance, together with its intrinsic worth, seem peculiarly to enhance its value to us. It is open to any who may wish to make experiments.—*Silliman's Journal for October.*

Curious Coincidences.—An old couple now living in Lancastershire, England, named Brinley, have ten sons, and an equal number of daughters. They have had in their family two births in one day, two christenings in one day, two deaths in one day, and two burials in one day; and the old lady now stumps about on a wooden leg, made from an apple tree, which she raised from two seeds that she planted in a flower pot in 1816, the plant from which was subsequently removed into the garden.

The Chambersburg Telegraph, a Jackson paper, thus good humoredly accounts for the defeat of its party, in Franklin county:

'Twould be folly for us to say, that there was not a good turn out, or that the decision was not a test. Therefore we know of no other way of accounting for our prostration, but by attributing it to its true source, a want of votes.

Imported Paupers.—The Commissioners of the New-York Alms House have made a Report, upon the subject of Pauperism, from which it appears that a great number of paupers are annually transported from England to this country, at the expense of their respective parishes in that country. A part of these emigrants are those who are unable to earn a livelihood by the active employments of life; the lame, the blind, the aged, and even lunatics. The report recommends that some measures may be adopted by the city authorities, to prevent masters of vessels from bringing such passengers to that port.

Rich in Poverty.—The Poor's Rates of England and Wales absorb 1,700,000*l.* a sum equal to the entire revenues of Prussia, or the United States, to twice the revenue of Spain, and five times the revenues of Sweden and Denmark.

The Ursulines.—The ladies of the Ursuline Convent, after the great inconveniences they have experienced since the destruction of the Convent at Charlestown by fire, have found a delightful retreat at Brimley Palace, in Roxbury; formerly the seat of Gen. Dearborn. The school will be commenced in December next.

THE MECHANIC.

We have more than once had our indignation roused against a certain class of community who affect to despise that portion of their neighbors who obtain an honest livelihood in mechanical powers. We have known many worthy young men mortified and pained to the heart, by the unceremonious and purse-proud haughtiness of their superiors—crowded into the back ground to give place to ladies and gentlemen at large, merely because they happen to be vulgar enough to choose industry, rather than idleness and independence. But let not the mechanic relax his praise-worthy exertions. He can give back the sneer of the conceited fop with interest. He can in the strength of an independent spirit—in the proud sense of his superiority of real worth over tinsel and borrowed ornament He fills an honest place in society, and it is time the true merit of his services were appreciated. It is time for republican America to cast off those fetters of prejudice, forged by the aristocracy of the old world, and to awake to her peculiar legitimate interest. The industrious mechanic may be ranked among her firmest supporters, and the time is not far distant when he shall be placed in his just station in the scale of society.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The representation of this State in the next Congress, will stand thus:

Whigs.	*Jackson.*
James Harper	Joel B. Sutherland
J. R. Ingersoll	Michael W. Ash
Edward Darlington	Jacob Fry, Jr.
David Potts, jr.	D. D. Wagener
William Heister	Edward B. Hubley
William Clark	H. A. Muhlenberg
Mathias Morris	Henry Logan
George Chambers	Jesse Miller
T. M. T. McKennan	Joseph Henderson
Harmar Denny	Andrew Beaumont
John Banks	J. B. Anthony
	J. Laporte
	Job Mann
	J. Klingensmith
	Andrew Buchanan
	S. S. Harrison
	John Galbraith

SENATE.

City of Philadelphia—David S. Hassinger, *George W. Toland.*

County of Philadelphia—Geo. N. Baker, Jesse R. Burden, Francis J. Harper.

Chester & Delaware—*Geo. W. Smith, Francis James.*

Montgomery—John Matheys.

Bucks—Wm. T. Rogers.

Northampton, Lehigh, Wayne & Pike—Jacob Kern, Peter Newhard.

Berks & Schuylkill—J. Krebs, Paul Geiger.

Dauphin & Lebanon—*John Harper.*

Lancaster—*Jacob Hibshman, John Strohm.*

York & Adams—Henry Smyser, David Middlecoff.

Cumberland & Perry—C. B. Penrose.

Franklin—*David Fullerton.*

Northumberland & Union—Isaac Slenker.

Mifflin, Juniata & Huntingdon—George M'Culloch.

Centre, Lycoming, &c.—Henry Petriken.

Luzerne & Columbia—Uzal Hopkins.

Susquehanna, Bradford & Tioga—Almon H. Read.

Bedford & Somerset—Henry H. Fore.

Westmoreland—John Klingensmith, jr.

Washington—Isaac Leet.

Allegheny—*William Hays.*

Beaver & Butler—John Dickey.

Fayette & Greene—John A Sangston.

Armstrong, Indiana, Jefferson, Venango & Warren—Meek Kelly.

Mercer, Crawford & Erie—Thomas S. Cunningham.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Philadelphia City—*Abraham Miller, Joseph T. Mather, William B. Reed, Joseph B. Smith, Henry S. Spackman, George Hardy, Thomas S. Smith.*

Philadelphia County—Lemuel Paynter, Thomas J. Heston, Samuel F Reed, Richard Peltz, Wyndham H. Stokes, Wm. Rheiner, jr. Thomas Lewellen, Abraham Helfenstein.

Delaware—*Samuel Anderson.*

Chester—*John Hutchinson, Charles Brooke, E. F. Pennypacker, John Parker.*

Montgomery—Joseph Fornance, John M. Johns, H Schneider.

Bucks—*George Harrison, Benjamin Reigle,* Jesse Johnson, Jacob Kooker.

Northampton, Pike & Wayne—Jedediah Irish, John Huston, jr. Philip Linn, Nathaniel A. Woodward.

Lehigh—*Alexander Miller,* Jacob Erdman.

Berks—William Hottenstine, Lewis W. Richards, John Jackson, John Ulrich.

Schuylkill—H. W. Conrad.

Lancaster—*Emanuel C. Reigart, Frederick Hipple, Levin H. Jackson, Jacob Erb, Edward Davies, Samuel S. Patterson.*

Lebanon—*John Krause.*

Dauphin—*William Ayres,* Mathew B. Cowden.

York—William M'Clellan, Henry Snyder, Samuel Brooks.

Adams—*James M'Sherry, Thaddeus Stevens.*

Franklin—*Thomas G. M'Culloh, Thomas Carson.*

Cumberland—*David Emmert, Philip Rensha.*

Perry—Frederick Rinehart.

Northumberland—Lewis Dewart.

Mifflin & Juniata—Enoch Beale, William Curran.

Union—*Ner Middleswarth,* Jacob Hummel.

Columbia—John F. Derr.

Luzerne—Ziba Bennett, Benjamin A. Bidlack.

Lycoming, Potter & M'Kean—John A. Gamble, Thomas Taggart.

Centre & Clearfield—John Hassan, Alexander Irvin.

Susquehanna—Joseph Williams.

Bradford & Tioga—Samuel W. Morris, Lockwood Smith.

Bedford—Thomas B. M'Elwee, Michael Reed.

Somerset & Cambria—*Joshua F. Cox,* Joseph Imhoff.

Westmoreland—John Christman, John Hill, James Murray.

Washington—*Joseph Lawrence,* David Frazier, Wm. Hopkins.

Allegheny—*Andrew Boyne,* James Scott, William Kerr, Robt. Anderson.

Huntingdon—*James Clarke, Thomas T. Cromwell.*

Indiana & Jefferson—Thos. Johnston.

Armstrong—James Douglass.

Beaver—*Abner Lacock,* Joseph Pollock.

Butler—Samuel Kerr.

Fayette—*J. B. Miller,* Robert Patterson.

Greene—Thomas Burson.

Warren & Venango—James Thompson.

Mercer—Jacob Herrington.

Crawford—Hugh Brawley.

Erie—*J Walker.*

☞Anti-Jackson in *Italic.* In Senate 25 Jackson to 8 opposition: in the House 61 to 39.

Remains of Civilization.—History records that a people called the Trausi, neighbors of the Thracians, when an infant was born, sat down and wept over it, and that, on the contrary, when any one died, they bore away his corpse with singing and dancing. There would be no difficulty in accounting for such a custom, if it prevailed in a school of Philosophers, instead of a nation of barbarians. The opinion in which this custom originated may be correct; for no mortal can avoid drinking of the bitter cup of sorrow, and to many, death is a deliverer thrice welcome. Yet life, in all its multiplied forms, has its enjoyments; and with man, were it not for himself or his fellow-men, good would greatly preponderate. How a practice, then, the result of subtle and refined learning, and so opposite to the pervading sentiments of mankind, could have originated among a nation of barbarians, is a question difficult to answer; unless we believe that it is a remnant of a remote civilization. Customs indicating something of this kind, are frequently observable among savages, like a solitary remnant of a wreck of superior workmanship on a barren and desolate shore, which at once bespeaks its origin, and affords some idea of the vessel of which it formed a part. The frequent allusion to such customs, in what is now called ancient history, and the discovery of the present time make it probable that a wide spread civilization once prevailed on the globe, which too was overwhelmed by some moral deluge.

"A CUTE TRICK."

A gentleman from Connecticut informs us, that one of his neighbors, a Jackson man, said to a whig on the day of election: "Now, Mr. ——, you and I are on opposite sides. I don't want to go four miles to vote, to the prejudice of my business. If you will remain at home I will. Agreed, said the Whig, as it will make no difference in the result."

After the election was over, it was discovered that the same Jackson man had, by this trick, neutralized *fourteen votes!!*

Quaint description of Dancing.—A party of ladies and gentlemen, (who elsewhere pass for intelligent beings,) assemble at a ball room. Soon they array themselves in opposing lines. Presently a young lady jumps up from the floor, shakes one foot and comes down again. Again she springs up, and the other foot quivers. Then she turns round in her place, springs up and shakes both her feet. Her intelligent partner opposite performs the same evolutions. Then both rush forward, and seize each other's hand and jump up again, shake their feet, turn round, return to the place, jump up again then shake their feet and stand still. The next lady and gentleman very rationally and soberly follow the example just set them, jumping, shaking and turning, and so on to the end; and all for no other reason, that I can perceive, than because black Cuffee sits in the corner yonder drawing a horse hair across a cat-gut.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

On Sunday morning last, about 9 o'clock, the 2nd Presbyterian Church in this place, the basement story of which is brick, and the upper of wood work, suddenly parted at the summit of the walls, and the rafters, joists, guerders, &c. fell with a tremendous crash, strewing the interior with fragments of the ruins. What adds to the rarity of an accident of this character to a frame building, is the fact that it had been very recently erected.—It had given no indications of its frailty, and this catastrophe was consequently entirely unexpected. Divine service, indeed, had been held in the church on the previous evening, and the Sabbath on which it fell had been appointed for a sacramental occasion. The weather was extremely inclement, which might have prevented the assemblage of a large congregation, even had service been held on that day. But imagination shudders at the inevitable loss of life and limbs which would have been the consequence of this unfortunate event, had it occurred whilst a congregation was worshiping within the walls of the church. Providentially, no person was injured, though we understand that the sexton, a colored man, made a narrow escape, having left the house, which he had been putting in order for the day, but a few moments before the occurrence of the accident.

A Costly Coat.—The London correspondent of the New York Observer says he has ascertained that the coat which is a part of the court dress of Prince Esterhazi, an Austrian, in London, cost £100,000 sterling, or $444,000, and he estimates that the other parts of the same dress cost as much as the coat. It is said that every time he wears the coat, it costs him about $1000 to make good the jewels which are brushed and shaken off in company. His whole person sparkles with jewels.

☞The President's mansion-house, the "Hermitage," near Nashville, Tenn. took fire accidentally on the 13th inst. and was destroyed.

The widow of the great Navigator, Captain Cook, is still alive, aged one hundred years.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JACOB GUICE, late of Menallen township, deceased, are requested to discharge the same; and those who have any claims against said Estate, are desired to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

WM. PLANK, } Ex's.
JACOB GUICE, }

Oct. 27. 3t

MARRIED,

On the 16th inst. by the Re[illegible] telius, Mr. *Jacob Fried,* to M[illegible]ah *Noll*—both of this county.

On the 20th inst. at Bridge Point, by the Rev. Alexander Boyd, Rev. *Henry R. Wilson*, Missionary to the Choctaws of the Arkansas, to Miss *Sarah Beatty*, daughter of the late Dr. Reading Beatty, of Bucks county.

DIED,

On the 17th inst. in this county, about 4 miles from Hanover, Mr. *Jacob Shank*, in the 66th year of his age.

In the city of Baltimore, on Sunday morning the 9th inst. at half past 11 o'clock, the Right Rev. JAMES WHITFIELD, Archbishop of Baltimore. In the loss of this most amiable and highly respected prelate, the members of the Roman Catholic church, in the diocese over which he has for some years presided, have been deprived of a pastor to whom they were bound by the strictest ties of religion, and whose paternal care of the flock, which had been committed to his charge, had caused him to be regarded with sentiments of the most profound love and respect.—His suavity of manners and meekness of deportment had, we believe, procured for him the kind regard of all who knew him, without distinction of sect, which caused him to be esteemed a worthy successor of the distinguished and much lamented divine to whose high dignity he succeeded some years since.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the "*Teachers' Association of Adams County,*" will be held at Pennsylvania College, in Gettysburg, on *Monday the 24th of November next*, at ½ past 10 o'clock, A. M. A punctual attendance of the members, and of other Teachers not at present in connection with the Association, is requested.

F. ASHBAUGH, *Sec'y.*

Oct. 27. tm

Temperance.

A meeting of the "Young Men's Temperance Society," will be held at the Court-house in Gettysburg, *on Saturday evening next*, at ½ past 6 o'clock.

O. O. M'CLEAN, *Sec'y.*

Oct. 27. 1t

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby notified, that I will not be accountable for any debts contracted by my Brother, *George Strasbaugh*, as I do not consider myself in Partnership with him in any way. MICHAEL STRASBAUGH.

Oct. 25, 1834. 3t

Gettysburg Guards!

YOU will parade in front of the College, *on Saturday the 1st of November next*, at 2 o'clock, P. M. with arms complete.

R. MARTIN, O. S.

Oct. 27. tp

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale to the highest and best bidder on the premises, *on Friday the 14th day of November next,*

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Mountjoy township, bounded by the lands of Robert M'Creary, John Horner and others, containing 148 Acres and 143 Perches, late the Estate of *John McKinney*, deceased. The improvements are

A Log House,

with a well of water near the dwelling; double Log Barn, and Orchards. Upwards of 60 acres of this tract are covered with Timber, and the residue excellent Meadow and arable land, well adapted to the growth of all kinds of grain, clover, &c. This farm is in the heart of a good neighborhood, with a public road passing by the door, and is thought a very eligible situation for either a Store or Tavern.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. on said day, and terms made known by

W. McKINNEY, } *Adm'rs.*
R. T. McKINNEY, }

Oct. 27.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, on *Thursday the 6th of November next,*

A Tract of Land,

Late the Estate of *Peter Beevenour*, deceased, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of William Gardner, Joseph Latshaw, and others, containing *SIXTY ACRES*, more or less. The improvements are a two-story

Log House, well finished, Log Barn, &c. well and pump near the kitchen, and a small orchard.—Oppossum creek runs near the house.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place,

A Tract of Land,

situate in Tyrone township, Adams county, about 1½ miles from the former Tract, adjoining lands of Marcus Dietrich and others, containing 14 Acres, more or less, of *WOODLAND*

—ALSO—

At the same time and place,

Corn, Wheat and Rye,

BY THE BUSHEL.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

PHILIP FLESHMAN,
MICHAEL BEEVENOUR,
Executors.

Oct. 20. ts

☞If the above Farm is not sold on said day, it will be Rented.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

ADAMS SENTINEL.
GETTYSBURG, Pa. Oct. 27, 1834.

☞Flour in Baltimore $5 12½.

☞The Synod of Philadelphia will [illegible]et in the Presbyterism Church in Get[illegible]rg, on Wednesday next. Its ses[illegible]ll be opened by a sermon, to com[illegible] at 11 o'clock, A. M.

THE INAUGURATION OF THE REV. C. P. KRAUTH,

As President of Pennsylvania College, will take place on *Thursday next, 30th inst.*

A Procession will form at the Court-house, at 11 o'clock, A. M. precisely, in the following order:

1. President elect.
2. Clergy.
3. Strangers.
4. Band.
5. Trustees of the College.
6. Faculty.
7. Students of College.
[illegible]dents of Seminary.
[illegible]izens.

[illegible]ocession will proceed to the Ger[illegible]rch, where the following order [illegible]bserved in the exercises:

[illegible]usic by the band.
[illegible]ayer.
[illegible]ymn.
[illegible]auguration of the President.
[illegible]usic by the band.
[illegible] Inaugural Address.
7. Music by the band.
8. Benediction.

By order of the Trustees,
T. C. MILLER, } Com. of Arr.
D. GILBERT, }

☞The returns of the OHIO Elections are not yet complete. The presumption is, that the Governor and Congress will stand about the same it did before.

☞We mentioned in our last, that the Whigs of New Jersey were doing nobly; but it appears we were too fast. The Jackson men have gained the day, electing their Congressmen by a majority of above 1100 and have a majority of 10 in joint ballot in the Legislature. The State was Jackson last year—so that we have lost nothing. From the first accounts received, we were in great hopes she would go with us—but so it is.

☞JOHN SWIFT, Esq. has been unanimously re-elected Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.

FROM EUROPE.

We have foreign intelligence by the Orpheus at New York to the sixteenth, [illegible] days later than our former advices.—The London dates are to the 15th. There is no news of importance. The accounts from the Spanish frontiers, says the London Times, are quite destitute of importance as to facts, but they all agree in representing the civil war as likely to be considerably protracted, and to become every day less productive of results.—From the military despatches addressed to the Queen's Government and published in the Madrid papers, it appears that small Carlist guerillas are scattered over the country in various directions, and that though their numbers are exceedingly small, they give, by their rapid movements, full employment to all the force the government can send against them.—On a question in relation to the censorship of the press, the Queen's Ministers had been left in a minority in the Cortes. An opinion, however, seemed to prevail, that the Ministers themselves do not regret their defeat, and that they will avail themselves of the opportunity to enter upon a more decided course of political improvement.

It would seem that the accounts of the alleged death of Ibrahim Pacha and of his unsuccessful campaign in Syria, which led to the warlike demonstrations of the Porte against the Viceroy of Egypt, have proved incorrect, and that in consequence the warlike preparations of the Sultan had been suspended until assurances were received by him of the co-operation of Russia.

The Plague prevailed to a great extent in the Turkish capital.

John Nell, of Germantown, who received a blow on the 14th inst. the day of the general election, died on the evening of the 19th inst. A Coroner's jury was summoned, who after a patient investigation returned a verdict "that the said John Nell, came to his death by a wound inflicted on his left frontal bone, with a cane, by John Zane." We understand, that Col. Zane has been arrested.
Phil. Gaz.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

We regret to learn that James Lamb, who was shot during the night of the general election in Moyamensing, died yesterday at the Pennsylvania Hospital. The jury, after a patient investigation, returned the following verdict: "That the said James Lamb died of lock-jaw, caused by a shot received in the foot, from some person unknown, during the election in Moyamensing." This is the *third* victim of the existing election laws—Perry, of Locust Ward—Nell, of Germantown—and Lamb, of Moyamensing.
Phil. Inquirer.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

According to the Harrisburg Chronicle, the friends of the administration have elected *sixty-one* members of Assembly, and the opposition *thirty-nine*. The Senate stands *twenty-five* administration, *eight* opposition. The relative strength of the parties on joint ballot, will be, according to this statement, 86 administration, and 47 opposition. According to the same paper, the Jackson majority throughout the state, on the Congressional ticket, is little more than twelve thousand votes.
Phil. Inq.

NEW JERSEY.

In 1833, the Jackson majority in this this state was 6,732. This year it is about 1132. Diminution since last year, 5,600 votes! In the legislature last year there were but *eight* whig members.—There will now be at least *twenty-eight*. This is the amount of the Jackson victory in New Jersey. Let them make the most of it.

DEATH OF MR. GRIMKE.

We regret to learn from the Commercial Advertiser of New York, that the Hon THOMAS H. GRIMKE, of South Carolina, died of cholera at Gwynne's Farm, about twenty-two miles from Columbus, Ohio, on Saturday, the eleventh inst.—He was on his way from Cincinnati to Columbus, when he was attacked by that disease in the stage; and before physicians could arrive was in a state of collapse, from which all efforts to raise him were ineffectual. His object in visiting Ohio, was in part to meet his brother, the Hon. Frederick Grimke, and a Judge in that State, and in part to contribute to the success of its literary and benevolent institutions. He had delivered an Address to the Erodelphian Society of the Miami University, and attended the Annual Convention of Teachers on the 6th inst. On the Wednesday previous to his death, he attended a Temperance Meeting at Cincinnati, and spoke for the last time in a public assembly.

Almost Incredible.—It is known to most of our readers that some of the most philanthropic members of the British House of Commons are, and have for a long time been, engaged in an effort to promote the cause of temperance. A committee was some time since appointed for collecting facts in relation to the subject. A partial report was submitted just at the close of the last session, and if we mistake not, the committee was continued. The report alluded to contains a number of startling facts in relation to the cause of drunkenness—many of them of a nature so revolting as to be beyond belief. We intend as soon as we can find leisure and space, to give a synopsis of the whole report, and as a specimen, offer the following, the substance of the testimony of a respectable individual who was summoned before the committee.

"This woman, now a widow, and the aunt of a most distinguished vocalist, is an irreclaimable gin drinker; she has four sons and two daughters transported; after making way with all her substance, and being without means to procure intoxicating drink, she agreed to sell the teeth in her head, to supply herself with her favorite beverage: she had every tooth actually taken out of her head, with the exception of two, and sold them for gin; the last tooth she took out, an individual in Long Acre, the same dentist who bought the others, gave her for it only *fourpence*, and she then made up her mind that the pain and trouble were worth more than *fourpence*. She has now only two teeth in her head. To raise the supplies for her favorite liquid, she next applied to a medical man to take her body when she died, but he said he would engage to purchase her as a speculation, provided she would take a certain medicine so many times a week: she was apprehensive the medicine, to bring her quicker to an end, and she declined the bargain."

On the 5th inst., at Harrisonburg, Va., an individual named Robert Hoy, shot Mrs. Margaret Smoot, in her own house, which terminated her life on the Saturday following.

"It seems that Hoy had contracted a dislike to three individuals, (one of whom was the victim whose name we have given above, the other two his own wife's relatives,) and was determined to destroy them. Accordingly, on the morning before alluded to, having armed himself with a double barrelled shot gun, (both barrels of which were heavily charged; one with balls and the other with shot,) and a knife, he proceeded to the residence of the victim of his revenge, who, surrounded by her husband, and other members of the family, was preparing for breakfast. Passing through two rooms, he gained the apartment at that time occupied by Mrs. S., and without any previous warning, other than the exclamation, 'Mrs. Smoot you must die!' discharged the barrel containing the balls—producing the effect before noticed.

Immediately after having discharged the one barrel of his gun, he started out, determining to go in quest of the other individuals by whom he supposed himself to have been aggrieved. He was caught, however, just as he stepped from the outer door of the house in which he had committed the deed, by Mrs. S's husband—who was preparing to give him the reward of his doings, when he was taken from his grasp by some of our citizens, and after undergoing an examination before a Magistrate, committed to prison, where he now awaits his trial.

Hoy is a man about thirty years of age, and has a wife, (to whom he was married in this place, about a year since,) and one child living here."

Substitute for Linen.—The following communication is from a gentleman of very high respectability in Salem, Mass., and at his request it is inserted.

There has recently been discovered, in Salem, Mass. and patented, a new and beautiful material resembling silk and linen, which holds out to the manufacturers of this country the high promise of an original, beautiful and invaluable fabric, far surpassing in strength and beauty of texture that of linen, which it is destined wholly to supersede, as the culture of it requires much less labor and expense than flax, and does not, like that and similar materials, require to be renewed annually, (being a perennial,) and the preparation of it for manufacturing being far more simple than either; and its great natural affinity for coloring matters, and its requiring *no bleaching*, being objects of the highest importance, give it a very decided preference over that manufacture.

A few specimens of the manufacture of this material into small fancy articles have been produced, some of which being colored of various tints, present such a beautiful silk-like appearance as to have been actually, in some instances, mistaken for it. It possesses this decided advantage and undefaced, (which it is well known silk will not do,) but the repeated action of water rather appears to strengthen and beautify it. It is ascertained to be the opinion at Lowell, where they have offered to make the experiment, that it can be spun upon machinery.

And while it offers to other branches of manufacture very important substitutes for those substances hitherto used, it offers a material, very superior, in many points, for paper. It is believed, from some specimens already produced, that paper of every description may be manufactured from it, possessing a pearly whiteness, durability, beauty of texture, and smoothness of surface, unrivalled by any other ever before manufactured in any country. And it is susceptible of the most brilliant colors, in grain or otherwise. This is believed to be the first material of the kind ever before discovered in this country, that holds out the prospect of a staple commodity, silk, linen, and cotton being exotics, and the discoveries of course exotic; but this material is indigenous, is a native of this country, discovered by one of her own daughters, which circumstance, together with its intrinsic worth, seem peculiarly to enhance its value to us. It is open to any who may wish to make experiments.—*Silliman's Journal for October.*

Curious Coincidences.—An old couple now living in Lancastershire, England, named Brinley, have ten sons, and an equal number of daughters. They have had in their family two births in one day, two christenings in one day, two deaths in one day, and two burials in one day; and the old lady now stumps about on a wooden leg, made from an apple tree, which she raised from two seeds that she planted in a flower pot in 1816, the plant from which was subsequently removed into the garden.

The Chambersburg Telegraph, a Jackson paper, thus good humoredly accounts for the defeat of its party, in Franklin county:

'Twould be folly for us to say, that there was not a good turn out, or that the decision was not a test. Therefore we know of no other way of accounting for our prostration, but by attributing it to its true source, a want of votes.

Imported Paupers.—The Commissioners of the New York Alms House have made a Report, upon the subject of Pauperism, from which it appears that a great number of paupers are annually transported from England to this country, at the expense of their respective parishes in that country. A part of these emigrants are those who are unable to earn a livelihood by the active employments of life; the lame, the blind, the aged, and even lunatics. The report recommends that some measures may be adopted by the city authorities, to prevent masters of vessels from bringing such passengers to that port.

Rich in Poverty.—The Poor's Rates of England and Wales absorb 1,700,000*l.* a sum equal to the entire revenues of Prussia, or the United States, to twice the revenue of Spain, and five times the revenues of Sweden and Denmark.

The Urselines.—The ladies of the Urseline Convent, after the great inconveniences they have experienced since the destruction of the Convent at Charlestown by fire, have found a delightful retreat at Brimley Palace, in Roxbury; formerly the seat of Gen. Dearborn. The school will be commenced in December next.

THE MECHANIC.

We have more than once had our indignation roused against a certain class of community who affect to despise that portion of their neighbors who obtain an honest livelihood in mechanical powers. We have known many worthy young men mortified and pained to the heart, by the unceremonious and purse-proud haughtiness of their superiors—crowded into the back ground to give place to ladies and gentlemen at large, merely because they happen to be vulgar enough to choose industry, rather than idleness and independence. But let not the mechanic relax his praise-worthy exertions. He can give back the sneer of the conceited fop with interest. He can in the strength of an independent spirit—in the proud sense of his superiority of real worth over tinsel and borrowed ornament. He fills an honest place in society, and it is time the true merit of his services were appreciated. It is time for republican America to cast off those fetters of prejudice, forged by the aristocracy of the old world, and to awake to her peculiar legitimate interest. The industrious mechanic may be ranked among her firmest supporters, and the time is not far distant when he shall be placed in his just station in the scale of society.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The representation of this State in the next Congress, will stand thus:

Whigs.	*Jackson.*
James Harper	Joel B. Sutherland
J. R. Ingersoll	Michael W. Ash
Edward Darlington	Jacob Fry, Jr.
David Potts, jr.	D. D. Wagener
William Heister	Edward B. Hubley
William Clark	H. A. Muhlenberg
Mathias Morris	Henry Logan
George Chambers	Jesse Miller
T. M. T. McKennan	Joseph Henderson
Harmar Denny	Andrew Beaumont
John Banks	J. B. Anthony
	J. Laporte
	Job Mann
	J. Klingensmith
	Andrew Buchanan
	S. S. Harrison
	John Galbraith

SENATE.

City of Philadelphia—David S. Hassinger, *George W. Toland*.
County of Philadelphia—Geo. N. Baker, Jesse R. Burden, Francis J. Harper.
Chester & Delaware—*Geo. W. Smith, Francis James.*
Montgomery—John Matheys.
Bucks—Wm. T. Rogers.
Northampton, Lehigh, Wayne & Pike—Jacob Kern, Peter Newhard.
Berks & Schuylkill—J. Krebs, Paul Geiger.
Dauphin & Lebanon—*John Harper.*
Lancaster——*Jacob Hibshman, John Strohm.*
York & Adams—Henry Smyser, David Middlecoff.
Cumberland & Perry—C. B. Penrose.
Franklin—*David Fullerton.*
Northumberland & Union—Isaac Slenker.
Mifflin, Juniata & Huntingdon—George M'Culloch.
Centre, Lycoming, &c.—Henry Petriken.
Luzerne & Columbia—Uzal Hopkins.
Susquehanna, Bradford & Tioga—Almon H. Read.
Bedford & Somerset—Henry H. Fore.
Westmoreland—John Klingensmith, jr.
Washington—Isaac Leet.
Allegheny—*William Hays.*
Beaver & Butler—John Dickey.
Fayette & Greene—John A Sangston.
Armstrong, Indiana, Jefferson, Venango & Warren—Meek Kelly.
Mercer, Crawford & Erie—Thomas S. Cunningham.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Philadelphia City—*Abraham Miller, Joseph T. Mather, William B. Reed, Joseph B. Smith, Henry S. Spackman, George Handy, Thomas S. Smith.*
Philadelphia County—Lemuel Paynter, Thomas J. Heston, Samuel F Reed, Richard Peltz, Wyndham H. Stokes, Wm. Rheiner, jr. Thomas Lewellen, Abraham Helfenstein.
Delaware—*Samuel Anderson.*
Chester—*John Hutchinson, Charles Brooke, E. F. Pennypacker, John Parker.*
Montgomery—Joseph Fornance, John M. Johns, H Schneider.
Bucks—*George Harrison, Benjamin Reigle,* Jesse Johnson, Jacob Kooker.
Northampton, Pike & Wayne—Jedediah Irish, John Huston, jr. Philip Linn, Nathaniel A. Woodward.
Lehigh—*Alexander Miller,* Jacob Erdman.
Berks—William Hottenstine, Lewis W. Richards, John Jackson, John Ulrich.
Schuylkill—H. W. Conrad.
Lancaster—*Emanuel C. Reigart, Frederick Hipple, Levin H. Jackson, Jacob Erb, Edward Davies, Samuel S. Patterson.*
Lebanon—*John Krause.*
Dauphin—*William Ayres,* Mathew B. Cowden.
York—William M'Clellan, Henry Snyder, Samuel Brooks.
Adams—*James M'Sherry, Thaddeus Stevens.*
Franklin—*Thomas G. M'Culloh, Thomas Carson.*
Cumberland—*David Emmert, Philip Rensha.*
Perry—Frederick Rinehart.
Northumberland—Lewis Dewart.
Mifflin & Juniata—Enoch Beale, William Curran.
Union—*Ner Middleswarth,* Jacob Hummel.
Columbia—John F. Derr.
Luzerne—Ziba Bennett, Benjamin A. Bidlack.
Lycoming, Potter & M'Kean—John A. Gamble, Thomas Taggart.
Centre & Clearfield—John Hassan, Alexander Irvin.
Susquehanna—Joseph Williams.
Bradford & Tioga—Samuel W. Morris, Lockwood Smith.
Bedford—Thomas B. M'Elwee, Michael Reed.
Somerset & Cambria—*Joshua F. Cox,* Joseph Imhoff.
Westmoreland—John Christman, John Hill, James Murray.
Washington—*Joseph Lawrence,* David Frazier, Wm. Hopkins.
Alleghany—*Andrew Bayne,* James Scott, William Kerr, Robt. Anderson.
Huntingdon—*James Clarke, Thomas T. Cromwell.*
Indiana & Jefferson—Thos. Johnston.
Armstrong—James Douglass.
Beaver—*Abner Lacock,* Joseph Pollock.
Butler—Samuel Kerr.
Fayette—*J. B. Miller,* Robert Patterson.
Greene—Thomas Burson.
Warren & Venango—James Thompson.
Mercer—Jacob Herrington.
Crawford—Hugh Brawley.
Erie—*J Walker.*

☞Anti-Jackson in *Italic*. In Senate 25 Jackson to 8 opposition; in the House 61 to 39.

Remains of Civilization.—History records that a people called the Trausi, neighbors of the Thracians, when an infant was born, sat down and wept over it, and that, on the contrary, when any one died, they bore away his corpse with singing and dancing. There would be no difficulty in accounting for such a custom, if it prevailed in a school of Philosophers, instead of a nation of barbarians. The opinion in which this custom originated may be correct; for no mortal can avoid drinking of the bitter cup of sorrow, and to many, death is a deliverer thrice welcome. Yet life, in all its multiplied forms, has its enjoyments; and with man, were it not for himself or his fellow-men, good would greatly preponderate. How a practice, then, the result of subtle and refined learning, and so opposite to the pervading sentiments of mankind, could have originated among a nation of barbarians, is a question difficult to answer; unless we believe that it is a remnant of a remote civilization. Customs indicating something of this kind, are frequently observable among savages, like a solitary remnant of a wreck of superior workmanship on a barren and desolate shore, which at once bespeaks its origin, and affords some idea of the vessel of which it formed a part. The frequent allusion to such customs, in what is now called ancient history, and the discovery of the present time make it probable that a wide spread civilization once prevailed on the globe, which too was overwhelmed by some moral deluge.

"A CUTE TRICK."

A gentleman from Connecticut informs us, that one of his neighbors, a Jackson man, said to a whig on the day of election: "Now, Mr. ——, you and I are on opposite sides. I don't want to go four miles to vote, to the prejudice of my business. If you will remain at home I will. Agreed, said the Whig, as it will make no difference in the result."

After the election was over, it was discovered that the same Jackson man had, by this trick, neutralized *fourteen votes!!*

Quaint description of Dancing.—A party of ladies and gentlemen, (who elsewhere pass for intelligent beings,) assemble at a ball room. Soon they array themselves in opposing lines. Presently a young lady jumps up from the floor, shakes one foot and comes down again. Again she springs up, and the other foot quivers. Then she turns round in her place, springs up and shakes both her feet. Her intelligent partner opposite performs the same evolutions. Then both rush forward, and seize each other's hand and jump up again, shake their feet, turn round, return to the place, jump up again then shake their feet and stand still. The next lady and gentleman very rationally and soberly follow the example just set them, jumping, shaking and turning, and so on to the end; and all for no other reason, that I can perceive, than because black Cuffee sits in the corner yonder drawing a horse hair across a cat-gut.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

On Sunday morning last, about 9 o'clock, the 2nd Presbyterian Church in this place, the basement story of which is brick, and the upper of wood work, suddenly parted at the summit of the walls, and the rafters, joists, guerders, &c. fell with a tremendous crash, strewing the interior with fragments of the ruins. What adds to the rarity of an accident of this character to a frame building, is the fact that it had been very recently erected.—It had given no indications of its frailty, and this catastrophe was consequently entirely unexpected. Divine service, indeed, had been held in the church on the previous evening, and the Sabbath on which it fell had been appointed for a sacramental occasion. The weather was extremely inclement, which might have prevented the assemblage of a large congregation, even had service been held on that day. But imagination shudders at the inevitable loss of life and limbs which would have been the consequence of this unfortunate event, had it occurred whilst a congregation was worshiping within the walls of the church. Providentially, no person was injured, though we understand that the sexton, a colored man, made a narrow escape, having left the house, which he had been putting in order for the day, but a few moments before the occurrence of the accident.

A Costly Coat.—The London correspondent of the New York Observer says he has ascertained that the coat which is a part of the court dress of Prince Esterhazi, an Austrian, in London, cost £100,000 sterling, or $444,000, and he estimates that the other parts of the same dress cost as much as the coat. It is said that every time he wears the coat, it costs him about $1000 to make good the jewels which are brushed and shaken off in company. His whole person sparkles with jewels.

☞The President's mansion-house, the "Hermitage," near Nashville, Tenn. took fire accidentally on the 13th inst. and was destroyed.

The widow of the great Navigator, Captain Cook, is still alive, aged one hundred years.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JACOB GUICE, late of Menallen township, deceased, are requested to discharge the same; and those who have any claims against said Estate, are desired to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

WM. PLANK, } Ex's.
JACOB GUICE, }

Oct. 27. 16

MARRIED,

On the 16th inst. by the R[illegible] telius, Mr. *Jacob Fried*, to [illegible] *Noll*—both of this county.

On the 20th inst. at Bridge Point, by the Rev. Alexander Boyd, Rev. *Henry R. Wilson*. Missionary to the Choctaws of the Arkansas, to Miss *Sarah Beatty*, daughter of the late Dr. Reading Beatty, of Bucks county.

DIED,

On the 17th inst. in this county, about 4 miles from Hanover, Mr. *Jacob Shank*, in the 66th year of his age.

In the city of Baltimore, on Sunday morning the 9th inst. at half past 11 o'clock, the Right Rev. JAMES WHITFIELD, Archbishop of Baltimore. In the loss of this most amiable and highly respected prelate, the members of the Roman Catholic church, in the diocese over which he has for some years presided, have been deprived of a pastor to whom they were bound by the strictest ties of religion, and whose paternal care of the flock, which had been committed to his charge, had caused him to be regarded with sentiments of the most profound love and respect.—His suavity of manners and meekness of deportment had, we believe, procured for him the kind regard of all who knew him, without distinction of sect, which caused him to be esteemed a worthy successor of the distinguished and much lamented divine to whose high dignity he succeeded some years since.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the "*Teachers' Association of Adams County,*" will be held at Pennsylvania College, in Gettysburg, on *Monday the 24th of November next*, at ½ past 10 o'clock, A. M. A punctual attendance of the members, and of other Teachers not at present in connection with the Association, is requested.

F. ASHBAUGH, *Sec'y.*

Oct. 27. tm

Temperance.

A meeting of the "Young Men's Temperance Society," will be held at the Court-house in Gettysburg, *on Saturday evening next*, at ½ past 6 o'clock.

O. O. M'CLEAN, *Sec'y.*

Oct. 27. 1t

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby notified, that I will not be accountable for any debts contracted by my Brother, *George Strasbaugh*, as I do not consider myself in Partnership with him in any way.

MICHAEL STRASBAUGH.

Oct. 25, 1834. 3t

Gettysburg Guards!

YOU will parade in front of the College, *on Saturday the 1st of November next*, at 2 o'clock, P. M. [illegible] arms complete.

R. MART[illegible]

Oct. 27.

PUBLIC SA[illegible]

WILL be sold at [illegible] highest [illegible] premises, *on Friday the* [illegible] *vember next*,

A Tract of La[illegible]

Situate in Mountjoy township, [illegible] by the lands of Robert M[illegible] Horner and others, con[illegible] cres and 142 Perches, late [illegible] *John McKinney*, deceased. [illegible] provements are

A Log House, with a well of water near the dwelling; double Log Barn, and Orchard. Upwards of 60 acres of this tract are covered with Timber, and the residue excellent Meadow and arable land, well adapted to the growth of all kinds of grain, clover, &c. This farm is in the heart of a good neighborhood, with a public road passing by the door, and is thought a very eligible situation for either a Store or Tavern.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. on said day, and terms made known by

W. McKINNEY, } Adm'rs.
R. T. McKINNEY, }

Oct. 27.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, on *Thursday the 6th of November next*,

A Tract of Land,

Late the Estate of *Peter Beevenour*, deceased, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of William Gardner, Joseph Latshaw, and others, containing *SIXTY ACRES*, more or less. The improvements are a two-story

Log House, well finished, Log Barn, &c. well and pump near the kitchen, and a small orchard.—Oppossum creek runs near the house.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place,

A Tract of Land,

situate in Tyrone township, Adams county, about 1½ miles from the former Tract, adjoining lands of Marcus Dietrich and others, containing 14 Acres, more or less, of *WOODLAND*

—ALSO—

At the same time and place,

Corn, Wheat and Rye,

BY THE BUSHEL.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

PHILIP FLESHMAN,
MICHAEL BEEVENOUR,
Executors.

Oct. 20. ts

☞If the above Farm is not sold on said day, it will be Rented.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

It will so, says he—Wont things get blue, says I, if it aint attended to! I am afraid so, said Mr. Forsyth—Then, says I, if I go clear of collaps and Kollaree by droppin all kinds of hard liquors, and by keepin cool, and watchin agin things gettin worse with me, and folks all about the country take my advice at elections; and obey the laws, and commit no riots, these National premonitories—like these things that are now bargin on to me—will go off; and the nation, like me, will be agin as tuff and as sound as old granit.

And with that, Mr. Forsyth jumps up and took my hand, and says he, Major, that's rale sound doctrine; and there aint no true patriot in the country that wont say so. Well then, says I, dont it turn out that what I said was true, that there is a strong likeness between a man and his ailins, and a nation and its ailins?—There is no doubt on't, says he; so that was an end of the premonitory and kolaree business.—Now, my good old friend, Mr. Dwight, I have only a few words more to say. I hear tell that riots and devilry is feared at your next election, and its enuf to bring on kolaree to think on't, that sich a fine city, the pride of the country, and the envy of all creation, should even be disgraced by a riot. I wont believe it, for when you come to think on't, riots very seldom injure the folks intended, but frighten poor innocent women and little children, and come plagy hard too on the police and law officers, for they are bound to keep the peace, and must do it at the risk of life; so that no good comes on't, but much evil. But if by any chance, bad folks will make riots (and none but bad folks will) let every good citizen stand by the officers of the law—and let the cry be *support the laws—keep good order.*

Your friend and the friend to the laws,
J. DOWNING, Major,
Downingville Militia, 2d Brigade.

THE CAUSE.

The Whigs of our city are, in our opinion, unnecessarily depressed at their failure to oust the Van Buren party in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Causes which have operated for many years in Pennsylvania, and which probably will continue to operate, have effected the general vote in this State. While instances may be adduced where gambling and apparent fraud at the polls have ministered to the success of the dominant party, the individuals who have wrought this state of things can best judge whether their gain is sufficient to repay the loss thereby in public morals.

In Jersey, two circumstances may be adduced as affecting the election—one a dissatisfaction among our friends, arising from the materials of the ticket, and the other a question of local and sectarian interest. How far the Whigs who signed the memorial to Congress against General Jackson's leading measures, those which are now operating as strongly as at any time, can reconcile the protest of that memorial with their recent vote, which goes in part to sustain those measures, we pretend not to say, never having found occasion to change our politics, or to justify an act of general, national import, upon grounds of limited, local consideration. We do not impute in this article, bribery to our opponents—the use of gold may have been for other purposes.

The Whigs have most wary and artful opponents with whom to deal—men who in general appear little scrupulous about the means they use, and who have at their command the immense revenue of the nation, together with all the patronage of the general government and that of the state governments in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, in which they have succeeded.

The Whigs have no patronage to bestow—no fat offices to give—they stand alone on their principles, and where they can make them understood, there they succeed. Defeat to them is not the loss which it would be to their opponents.—The Whigs combat for the nation, and while there is a possibility of retaining or restoring a republican form of government, no whig can withdraw from the political arena without a species of treason. 'The whigs,' says one, 'have been defeated in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and we will have nothing to do any further in politics.' Who shall say, admitting these defeats in the worst form—who shall say that the zeal and number of the whigs will not preserve the nation? Who shall say that while the whigs present a minority so respectable in numbers and character, that the tendencies of the present misrule towards consolidation shall not be checked? We have as little to gain personally by a political contest, as any one—and yet we cannot reconcile it to our sense of public duty, to withdraw from the position which we have occupied.—The last ditch must be passed backwards, before we can ground the arms that we have taken up in such a cause. The last cry of liberty must be heard, before her disciples shall 'forsake her and flee.'

But what is there to produce despondency? Pennsylvania and New Jersey, which are signed over by our friends, were not ours—we *lose* little by their continued adherence to wrong. Maryland stands redeemed, four out of the six New England states are ours, and an inroad has been made upon one of the erring two; New York is about to declare her sentiments; Ohio is yet to be heard from; the South is restive under the collar, and the West has given encouraging symptoms of convalescence. Let us wait until all those noble declarations and promises shall have ceased to encourage, before we despair; and while there is one inch of ground upon which our opponents can stand and say that the government is a republic, we will abide the conflict and try to keep it so. *Nil desperandum*, must be the motto of the Whigs.

U. S. Gaz.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY.

Mr. Horton, a gentleman who has been engaged in boring for water in Providence, has presented to the public some remarkable results. In his second experiment in boring, he selected the extreme point of a wharf, many yards from the original land. He bored through the artificial soil—then through sand, pebbles, and quartz gravel. At this point water impregnated with copperas and arsenic broke forth, but determining to proceed farther, he next struck a vineyard and drew up vines, grape seeds, leaves, acorns hazle nuts, pineburs, and the seeds of unknown fruits, together with pure water. This was thirty six feet below the bed of the river.

This article which we copy from the Ohio Farmer, instead of being a 'singular discovery,' only affords another proof of the opinion we have long entertained, that the entire globe on which we live, as well as all that it contains, is subject to perpetual change; and that there is scarcely a foot of dry land at this period of the world that has not succeeded to, and filled up the place of so much water; and that on the other hand, there is not a sea, lake, river, or pond in the world, which is not now occupying the same place once occupied by *terra firma.* The subject of geology is an interesting one, and if better understood would account for many things which to the world would seem wrapped in mystery. Divines of modern days, have wearied themselves in vain in search of the ancient gardens of Paradise, and in their fanciful imaginations have located it in every continent of the globe, and almost every island of the sea, without reflecting that that beautiful garden may now be whelmed a thousand fathoms below the waves of the sea. Men of acknowledged talents and learning have labored for naught, to account for the population of the continent of America by the aborigines, and in their varied conjectures have derived them from the Jews, Tartars, Laplanders, and almost every other nation, tribe and clan, known to the old world, and in order to convey them hither, have imagined shipwrecks, storms at sea, and a thousand other things, without once reflecting that since the present sons of the forest, perhaps from various regions, peopled the western Hemisphere, the earth may have undergone ten thousand changes, whereby large extents of country connecting our continent by the Bhering Straits with Asia, by Greenland with Europe, or by the West India Islands to the western coast of Africa, have disappeared and in the room of them a bed of water succeeded.

Almost every particle of soil in North America favors this doctrine. The soil of the valley of the Mississippi from the grand chain downward, is composed of decayed vegetation and seems evidently to have accumulated within a few centuries, robbing the Ocean of an extensive province in its wide dominions. The level country north of us is filled with round stones and pebbles, evidently taking their shape and character from aqueous origin.

Nor need we travel the Mississippi valley, or the regions of Lake Erie, for proof of the changeable character of the Earth; even on the 'high and (apparently) everlasting hills' around us, we find as striking proofs of it as those of Providence. On the hill south west of Market street in our town, where the Court-house is now being erected, Messrs. Howey, Jackson, & M'Cook, have all dug from the depth of 25 or 30 feet below the surface of the ground, numerous and beautiful specimens of petrified vegetation, masses of rock literally composed of fern, rushes and other vegetable substances, so different from any thing we find growing around us, that we have been unable to affix any name to them. But the fern is in the greatest abundance and exhibits the identity of its species to the greatest perfection, some of the leaves being large and luxuriant, and others more puny and dwarfish, and leaving frequently where the rock is split, the fibres on one side and the leaf on the other.

Several of the best specimens we have labored to preserve, but in vain. The rock will not resist the reaction of the air, but in a few days moulders away.

Carroll Free Press.

Correspondence of the Phil. Gaz.

MASSACRE OF WYOMING.

WILKESBARRE, Pa. Sept. 1834.

After one of the most romantic rides, through the lovely valley of Wyoming, where the power of language fails to convey the enjoyment that every traveller must partake, and that we deeply felt, we arrived at Wilkesbarre, at 10. A. M. and after a little refreshment set off to visit the monument, now being erected at Wyoming, five or six miles distant. We there found a very obliging old man, who took pleasure in communicating to us all the information in his power. The monument is on the highest spot of ground in the neighborhood, and erected over the bones of the unfortunate sufferers, in the massacre of Wyoming, fifty-four years ago. We visited also an old lady, remarkably intelligent for her age, whose maiden name was Butler. Her father was one of the first forty who ventured from Connecticut into that valley, (then a wilderness,) and afterwards removed their families. There they built a fort, called the Forty Fort; and hearing that the Indians were on the eve of attacking them they retired into it, but became impatient of their confinement, and in the ardor and rashness of youth, more than three hundred sallied forth to meet the enemy, leaving the women and children behind them. They chose the place where the monument now stands, on account of its elevation, for waiting the approach of the Indians, whom they did not suspect of being so near, but the blood thirsty men of the forest, bribed and instigated by the English, were concealed among the bushes, and rushed upon them with overpowering force. A few escaped and ran to the river, but some even of these were shot while they were swimming over, the rest were cruelly slaughtered.

The Indians removed their own slain, but left the others lying on the field, and hastening to the village, burnt down every dwelling; then proceeding to the fort, (in which was at the time, the old lady, above mentioned, then a young girl,) ordered every individual, infants, mothers, and aged women, to leave it in three hours under pain of death. Easton, 60 miles distant, was the nearest settlement, and thither the poor creatures bent their steps. Many, however, perished on the way. At the end of six weeks, some of the men ventured back to the scene of their woes, hoping to find the bones of their slaughtered companions; but to their surprise every corpse was as perfect as on the day of the massacre, they had *dried* and could be recognized. They were interred on the spot, and 50 years afterwards the bones were taken up, to be enclosed in a durable box, and placed in one corner of the monument, with due solemnities. Three hundred skulls were found, the most perfect of which have been preserved, and are kept in a little building close by, for the inspection of visiters. We examined them and found on every one, the mark of the scalping knife. In some were large round holes, made by the bullets, in others, fractures and holes, two inches in diameter, the work of the barbarous tomahawk. We were exceedingly interested by all we saw and heard, and the old lady appeared gratified by the interest we exhibited.

Convicts at Toulon.—According to a French paper now before us, there are now in Bayne, a receptacle for convicts at Toulon, upwards of five thousand convicts under sentence of imprisonment, for different periods, from five years to twenty, and for life.

The establishment at Toulon, is a very large fortress, guarded by military, and the prisoners are sent from all parts of the country to it. They are kept in the prisons of the districts, where they are tried, until a sufficient number to form a *chaine* accumulates, and then, in troops of 20 and 30 chained together, they are conducted on foot, escorted by mounted gens d'armes, to the Bayne, or receptacle for convicts. As soon as they arrive at Toulon, and are placed in the fortress, they undergo the most rigorous confinement and treatment. The galley-slaves are chained two and two, by the right and left leg, by a chain about three yards long, and this chain is never taken off, except in cases of illness. This is the way in which criminals, who are merely sentenced to imprisonment, are treated; but those who are sentenced to be *au boulet*, have a weight attached to a heavy iron chain, which is fastened to the right leg, and which they constantly drag after them, the only relief they can get from its weight being to tie it to their middle by a handkerchief. A man who, as is frequently the case, is sentenced to this punishment for five years, or for any length of time, can for ever be recognized, as the weight causes him to contract the habit of dragging, as it were, the right leg after him; and they never get over it, even when the chain and weight are removed from their legs.

All day the prisoners are employed in the most degrading occupations; they are sent, chained in the manner described, into the streets of the town where they are employed as scavengers, and in similar filthy occupations. At night the convicts, when they retire to rest, have a padlock passed through a link to their chain, and a ring in the iron bedstead on which they sleep; and they are chained all night in this manner, until the superintendent relieves them in the morning and calls them to their work. In the avenue, or yard, in which the prisoners are occasionally allowed to walk, are placed cannon, which, in the event of their proving refractory, could pour grape-shot upon and annihilate them in an instant. So great is the horror entertained by the convicts of the punishment of the travaux forces, that many cases of murder have taken place by the convicts, with a view to their being executed, as death was considered by them preferable to the way they were suffering. Toulon is the principal receptacle of this kind, but there are similar establishments at Brest and Rochfort, where they experience the same kind of treatment.

Extraordinary Arrival.—The Young Chinese Lady.—It is with no ordinary emotions that we announce the safe arrival at this port yesterday, in the ship Washington, Capt. Obear, of the beautiful and accomplished, the long looked for and anxiously expected, Miss *Julia Foochee-ching-chang-king*, daughter of *Hang-wag-tzangtzes-king*, a distinguished citizen of the celestial empire, residing in the suburbs of Canton. This is no *Kingatura, Spooner* bubble of editorial romancing, but a bona-fide flesh and blood importation of a living Chinese young lady. We have gleaned some particulars of this interesting personage, which we doubt not will prove acceptable to our readers. We could not obtain the correct orthography of her Christain name, but we learn it corresponds to Julia, in English. In undertaking this astonishing enterprise, she is the first, without doubt, of her sex, as far as history teaches us, who has ever quitted the sunny skies and perfumed zephyrs of the Indian ocean, to visit the rude barbarian clime of the new world.—Yet she has not attained the age of *eighteen*; so that it was left for this chivalrous, dauntless girl, and the no less bold and daring genius of one of our hardy navigators, to conceive and execute this yet untried and hazardous project.

Perhaps it was her filial love that induced her for a valuable pecuniary consideration to her parents, to violate a fundamental of the empire, and to consent to be smuggled out of her father's pagoda on board an American ship, and thus alone and unprotected by kindred or countrymen, to bid adieu to her native orange groves, and visit seas and lands in this distant and remote quarter of the globe. She was ready to risque her life, and hazard the chance of never returning more to her own home, from the pure love she bore to her father; nor would she shrink from an undertaking prompted by so noble an impulse. The undertaking so novel, and invested with such peculiar circumstances, must awaken the most thrilling feelings and the strongest desire to make her exile as happy as it is possible to render it. We learn she was delighted beyond measure with the scenery of our enchanting bay. We also gather, that though very small and delicate in figure, she possesses all the charms of person and complexion that belong to the damsels of her brunette race. Her feet are of exquisite beauty and diminutiveness, not exceeding *three inches* in length. It is also averred that she is naturally of a most gay and sprightly disposition. Indeed, one on board who saw much of her, says he thinks her *a perfect little vixen.* If so, it must have been her natural fire and vivacity, rather than patient submission to her destiny, that has buoyed up her spirits, and screwed her courage to the resolution of so bold a voyage.

N. Y. Star.

Curious fact respecting the Duke of Orleans, heir to the French Throne.—The Family of the Duke of Orleans (the present King,) outlawed by the revolution of '93, lost their civic rights. They did not recover them until 1814, by the forced, but not legal entry of the Bourbons.

The present Duke of Orleans, eldest son of Louis Phillipe, was born at Parma or Palermo, in 1810, while his father was no longer a Frenchman.

The Civil Code, Article 9, and 10, says, that every individual born in a foreign country of a French father who has lost his civic rights, is not a Frenchman, "unless by a declaration made before a French authority in the year which succeeds to the age of his majority (21,) he indicates his desire to become a Frenchman." But the Duke of Orleans is 24 years of age and has not made this declaration. Legally he is not a Frenchman. If his father by his arrival to the throne has become so, the son has not. This question has been agitated at an interesting moment.

The *Charte* of 1830, says, that tribunals extraordinary shall never be established. In 1832, after the troubles in June, Louis Phillipe declared Paris in a state of siege. He supported himself on the 12th Article of a law of 1793. The Journalists examined this law for a long time forgotten, but never formally abrogated, and discovered in the 23d Article the expatriation of all the family of the Duke of Orleans. For the law is applicable to the King and his family as well as the people. It is for this reason, that no princess of Europe, personally endowed as the young Duke is with attractions, has wished to unite herself with a prince whose succession to the throne is rendered doubly uncertain by the facts above stated.

The Cholera.—The Cholera, thanks be to Providence, has almost entirely disappeared from the United States. Very few deaths were reported by it in New York and Philadelphia during the week ending on Saturday last, and if the present weather continues, we trust that in less than a fortnight there will not be a case among us. It has entirely disappeared from Rochester, Buffalo, and other inland towns in New York, and is rapidly abating on the plantations in the South. A case has not occurred for some time at Cincinnati or Pittsburg—but one case was reported at Savannah on the 6th. New Orleans continued healthy at the last dates.

The whole number dead of cholera in Gottenburgh, is 2000. It has reached Stockholm, and the Prince Royal as was done at Paris in 1832, has enacted the ridiculous farce of walking through the wards of the hospital to encourage the sick!

A child aged 10 years, proved guilty by another aged 6, of the murder of a little girl, was lately sentenced by the court of assizes of Bouches-du-Rhone, to 10 years imprisonment in the house of correction.

The Wesleyan Methodist Conference, which has this year been held in London, commenced its sittings on Wednesday, July 30th, and closed on Thursday August the 14th. About 400 preachers assembled. Twenty preachers died during the year; 92 young men offered themselves for the ministry, of whom 29 were called to the sacred employment. The increase of the society in the past year is 17,853; viz. 12,000 in England, and 5,853 in Ireland and foreign missionary stations. A very important point was carried at this Conference, which will affect the character of the ministry—the establishment of an institution for the improvement of the young men who are candidates for that office. This step is approved by the connection at large.

JESSE HUNT has been re-elected Mayor of Baltimore by about 1000 votes over MR. SMALL his opponent.

Funeral honors to Lafayette were paid at Hagerstown on the 7th instant. Sixteen volunteer corps from Washington county, Md. and the neighboring counties of Pennsylvania and Virginia, united in the ceremonies. From six to eight thousand persons were present.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

U. S. Bank.—Below is an extract of the monthly statement for October. In comparing it with the statement for September, it appears that the loans of the Bank on personal security are near \$200,000 more and on domestic bills of exchange \$1,300,000 less, leaving the aggregate of loans more than a million less than on the first of September. The specie in the vaults of the Bank is increased \$1,700,000; its circulation is increased half a million; and its funds in Europe diminished \$700,000. The Bank has now means on hand sufficient to meet the whole amount of its obligations of every kind.

The following is the general state of the Bank:

Loans on personal security,	30,461,199 23
bank stock,	1,073,827 61
other securities,	3,587,813 70
	35,122,840 54
Domestic exchange,	10,883,951 21
	\$46,006,791 75
Baring, Brothers, & Co &c,	3,050,247 39
Specie,	15,561,374 98
Redemption of public debt,	282,333 96
Treasury of the U. States,	351,654 24
Public officers,	1,406,366 74
Individual deposites,	6,912,591 71
Circulation,	15,637,676 47
Due from State Banks,	2,127,438 78
Due to the State Banks,	2,916,149 04
Notes of the S Banks on hand,	1,568,247 00
The specie of the Bank is now	15,561,000
The specie funds in Europe,	3,050,000
Notes of other banks on hand,	1,568,000
	\$20,179,000
The circulation,	\$15,637,000

Passing down Washington street, on Wednesday evening, we noticed at the corner of Winter street, a man and woman apparently struggling for the possession of an infant, which was in the hands of the latter. Our inquiry why the mother and child were to be separated, was readily answered *The mother was drunk*—a humane individual, anxious to preserve the innocent child from the effects of its mother's debasement, had followed her from street to street—and when she fell down upon the pavement, with her little one instinctively clinging to her breast, he had insisted upon yielding its custody to him, that he might carry it safely to its home. The *mother* appeared even in the *brute*, and as she clung deliriously to her little one, its guiltless face as the moon shone bright upon it, beside the bloated cheeks of its mother, formed a most striking contrast.

It was indeed the purity of heaven, and the guilty ghastliness of hell, confronted.

Phil. paper.

The Election in Charleston has gone in favor of the nullifiers by a small majority. The Mercury, the chief organ of the nullifiers, speaks thus of the defeat of the party.

It is certain then, that the last battle of the Union Party has been fought. Let them now obey the voice of their State—and submit to the will of her people—The people have decided that Carolina is sovereign. We have no misgivings that our compatriots throughout the State have done their duty—and that the Constitutional amendment is secured. Further opposition, therefore, by a minority to the determined purpose of the people, would be foolish as well as criminal; and we trust, that the rancour of party opposition will gradually diminish, and that our community, secure in its rights, after the arduous and glorious struggle through which we have passed, will have a long exemption from those political distractions by which it has been harassed. Every friend of peace, and of his country, has reason to rejoice.

The Charleston Courier, the friend of order and good government, accounts for the success of the Nullifiers as follows:

The defeat of the Union Party is not at all surprising when the odds against them are taken into consideration. The votes of the City Guard and State Troops at the Citadel, which are controlled by the dominant party, were almost sufficient of themselves, without any reference to the influence of State and City official patronage, to turn the scales of victory.—Let our opponents then, before they irrecoverably fasten their Test Oath upon us, pause and reflect whether the slender majority, by which they have won their victory, will warrant them in carrying out that measure—whether there is, in fact, *a real majority* of the citizens of Charleston and the Neck in its favor. There are many in their own ranks who are opposed to the Oath, but who could not so far overcome the influence and discipline of party as to vote against them—add to these the 1280 voters who have spoken at the polls their opposition to the Test Oath—and we verily believe the sum total would show an Anti-Test Oath majority.

Pointed.—One of our late Western Exchanges says:—"The eastern papers are quite barren of interesting matters.—*There has not been a riot at the East for several weeks!*"

Emigration.—Emigrants are pouring rapidly into the West. Within the 24 hours preceding 12 o'clock on the 7th inst., four steamboats arrived at Detroit, & landed eight or nine hundred emigrants at that place. The Detroit Journal says: "Every thing which can possibly be converted into a vehicle of conveyance, is brought into requisition by the hasty traveller, and the roads, in every direction crowded with heavy teams, carriages, &c. present an animated and pleasing spectacle. Whatever doubt there might have been in some, as to the amount of the population of this Territory two months ago, there can be no question but that the census, which is about to be taken by direction of the Council, will show more by thousands than the requisite number, to entitle us to admission into the Union."

In an action which took place in the West of India during the government of the Marquis of Hastings, a small body of 3,000 British soldiers routed a native army of nearly 20,000. The modest despatch of the victorious commander concluded by remarking, that, on the enemy taking to flight, the paucity of British numbers rendered it necessary for every man to advance in pursuit; and that in the mean time the doolies (spring wagons) were employed in carrying the wounded off the field, in which they succeeded.—So plain a dish stood in need of some seasoning, in order to be relished by the "general reader," as the phrase goes; and it was thus prepared and served up in an English newspaper:—'No sooner had this little band of heroes advanced in pursuit of the routed foe, than the *ferocious doolies*, rushing down upon the unguarded plain, succeeded (horrible to relate!) in carrying off the whole of the wounded."

Cleaveland, near the mouth of the Cuyahoga, where it empties into Lake Erie, is one of those wonderful *creations* of large and thrifty towns that we so often hear of in the West. In 1830, it had only 1000 inhabitants; but in May of the present year, (1834.) 4,500, and between two and three hundred houses were then erecting! Vessels of 300 tons can enter its harbour. It has its churches and other public buildings, light house, &c. and must become a great city—in "the great West."

But where now is the West? It must be beyond the Rocky Mountains.

The facetious editor of the Bel Air *Citizen* says that the dreadful *fall* which he experienced at the result of the election in Harford, so prostrated his faculties that he could do nothing but cry for two days, but when he heard from Baltimore, Annapolis, and all the whig counties, he was so overcome with joy that for two days more he could do nothing but laugh—& so between crying and laughing for more than half the week, he could only get out half a paper for his readers.

Annapolis Republican.

Pearl Fishing of the Persian Gulf.—The most extensive establishment of this description in the world, and we suppose indeed the chief source of the supply of the civilized world, are two islands in the Persian Gulph, the larger, Bahrein about ten miles by five, and the smaller, Arad, much less considerable in extent. The former particularly is very fertile, and industriously cultivated, being covered in every direction with hamlets, interspersed with groves of dates, figs, citrons, peaches, &c. In Minawa, the principal village, are many wealthy merchants, who carry on trade with India and foreign countries. The fishery, which is carried on during the three summer months, produced three centuries since nearly 150,000*l.* per annum; and that amount has now increased nearly one-fourth. The great portion of the pearls are shipped for India, and the residue distributed throughout the Persian and Turkish empires, when occasional specimens find their way to the cities of Europe. About 2000 boats are employed annually in the business—one half from the islands and the rest from the small ports on the coast. The divers are negro slaves and Arabs, generally trained to the practice from their youth; they descend in water from five to fifteen fathoms deep, remain from two to five minutes underneath, and bring up from eight to twelve oysters in both hands. The best pearls come from the deepest water, and they are as hard when first taken from the fish as ever afterwards. They lose a little of their original whiteness by exposure, and this loss is estimated in trade at one per cent. a year: though the pearls tinged with yellow are generally preferred in India to the white. This is not the case in the Western Market. The Bahrein pearl is considered very superior to that of Ceylon, both in size and color. They are strung together, for export, on thread, and made into round bundles of about three inches diameter, commonly called *Rooman el Bahr*, or "pomegranates of the sea." The divers barely live by their earnings, and although they are precautious to prevent the water entering their ears and mouth, they soon have their eyes bloodshot, and their bodies spotted with sores. These particulars are derived from Buckingham and Morier.

Jour. Commerce.

The London papers inform us, that the most atrocious cruelties continue to be perpetrated by the cruel Autocrat of Russia, against the unfortunate Poles. It is stated, that the nobles are compelled, within two years, to produce their titles, or to be condemned to menial service in the Russian army, or to labor in the mines of Siberia. Several young students, in whose possession was recently found a volume of Wiletynska, have had their heads shaved in public, and one of them, aged 12, scourged to such a degree, that he died a few hours after. A beautiful Polish girl, at a boarding school at Warsaw, aged only 15, who was found playing the national air, "La Pologne n'est pas encore perdue!" was seized by the Governor, dragged to the guard-house, and there whipped and violated by the Cossacks so shockingly, that she died shame and grief! Many of the Poles, in consequence of their misery, have committed suicide.

A Bright Boy.—They have a four years old boy at Bristol, England, who reads Greek, Hebrew, Latin, Welch and English fluently. He is said to be a most interesting, intelligent looking child, and as playful as children generally are.

REWARD.

I give the above reward for the discovery and conviction of the person or persons who have been concerned in disturbing the quiet of the Borough, by removing steps, benches, &c. and putting them into the streets, and injuring private property. E. BUCKINGHAM.
High Constable.

Oct. 16. 1834.

FRESH DRUGS.

Zachariah Danner,

HAS just returned from the City, with almost every article usually kept in a Drug Store, such as

DRUGS, MEDICINES, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, *Dye-Stuffs, Brushes, Spices,* LEAD IN KEGS.

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

He is determined not to be undersold by any body, and invites the public to give him a call.

Gettysburg, Oct. 20. tf

FRESH SUPPLY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers generally, that he continues the business as usual, at Epply's Mill, Marsh-creek, and is determined to sell Goods at prices to suit the times, and hopes, by personal attention to business, to be able to satisfy his customers. His assortment consists of

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Queensware, Hardware,

GROCERIES, &c. &c.

N. B. The highest price will at all times be paid for all kinds of country produce in exchange for Goods.

ADAM EPPLY.

Oct. 20. 3t

TURNPIKE ELECTION.

THE stockholders in the *Gettysburg & Petersburg Turnpike Company*, will take notice that an Election will be held in Gettysburg, on *Monday the 10th day of November next*, for the purpose of choosing, by a majority of votes of the said Stockholders, by ballot, to be delivered in person, or by proxy duly authorized, One President, Six Managers, and One Treasurer, and such other officers as shall be deemed necessary to conduct the business of said Company for the ensuing year. WALTER SMITH, *Sec'y.*

Oct. 20. te

Family Medicines.

THE following approved Family Medicines are for sale at the Drug Store of the Subscriber:—

Dr. Hunter's Indigestion or Sour Stomach Pills,
Keerl's Rheumatic Plaister,
Superior Calisaya Bark, put up in small parcels, and warranted genuine by G. W. Carpenter,
Dr. Smith's infallible remedy for the Piles,
A superior article of Cologne,
Fever and Ague Powders, prepared by C. & D. & S. Keener, Baltimore.
Dr. Steer's Chemical Opodeldoc, for bruises, sprains, and rheumatism,
Dr. Beltz's infallible worm destroying Syrup,
Dr. Hooper's Female Pills, an excellent remedy for giddiness, beating of the arteries, palpitation of the heart, low spirits, &c. &c.
Dr. Dyott's Antibilious Pills,
Wilkin's celebrated Pills, a complete substitute for an emetic, for colds, headache, jaundice, &c.
Dr. Lyon's Antibilious Pills,
Lees Eye water,
A superior article of Black Ink, in pint bottles,
A superior article of calcined Magnesia, put up in ounce bottles,
Nipple shells, &c. &c.

Z. DANNER.

Gettysburg, Oct. 20. tf

Liberty Riflemen!

YOU will parade on *Saturday the 8th of November*, at the house of Nicholas Moritz, in Liberty township, at 11 o'clock, A. M. with arms and accoutrements in complete order.

By order, J. OYLER, O. S.

Oct. 20. tp

☞ A Court of Appeal for the four last days, and said day, will be held at the above-mentioned place.

The General Insurance Company of Maryland,

With a Capital of 300,000 Dollars,

HAVE opened an Office in Hagerstown, Washington county, Maryland, for the convenience of the neighboring Towns and Country, in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia—

Where they will insure against
LOSS BY FIRE;
Also—On LIVES;
GRANT ANNUITIES; and
RECEIVE ENDOWMENTS.

This Office will receive Money on Deposit, payable ninety days after the same is demanded—and until the payment thereof, interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, shall be paid, quarterly.

JOHN DAVIS, *Agent.*

Nov. 18. 1y

LIVERWORT.—Carpenter's Compound Syrup of Liverwort, for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints—for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER.

May 26. tf

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and WM. M'CLEAN, Esqs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, & Justices of the Courts of Oyer & Terminer, & General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 27th day of August, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer & Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 24th day of November next*—

Notice is hereby Given,

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things, which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done: and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

JAMES BELL, JR. *Sheriff.*

Oct. 20. te

French Jujube Paste, or *PECTORAL GUM.*

THIS Medicine, besides its mild nature, possesses a pleasing taste, color and form. Its use is altogether convenient: between meals a small bit of it is kept in the mouth, and renewed when melted. The Jujube Paste has been used lately in Paris with the greatest success; it is softening, pectoral and calming; it effectually appeases a cough, and softens the pituitous humor in the throat and breast; it is chiefly beneficial to persons of dry constitution, with a tendency to phthisic, and to those who are liable to hoarseness and loss of voice.

For sale at the Drug Store of

Z. DANNER.

Gettysburg, Oct. 20. tf

BOOK STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has, in addition to his former stock, lately received a large and general assortment of

Classical, Theological, and Miscellaneous Books,

Also, BLANK BOOKS of every kind, and a general assortment of Primers and Toy-books for children, Slates, best Quills, ever-pointed Pencils, Writing and Letter Paper of finest quality, Glass, Pocket, and all kinds of Inkstands, Pocket Maps of the United States and several States, Mathematical Instruments of the finest finish, and Pocket and Family Bibles, of every description, fancy and common binding—all which he intends selling on most reasonable terms.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 26. tf

Pennsylvania College,

GETTYSBURG.

THIS institution was chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in 1832. It is situated in the borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, Pennsylvania. Gettysburg is 114 miles from Philadelphia, 52 from Baltimore, 50 from Lancaster, 36 from Harrisburg, and 32 from Fredericktown, Md. It is accessible by stages from the different places mentioned, and others either daily or several times a week.

The location of Gettysburg is not surpassed by any in the Union for health, and the town is remarkable for its morality.

Pennsylvania College has been continually increasing since its organization, and has numbered near 100 students. The present faculty are—

Rev. C. P. KRAUTH, President, and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Science, Rhetoric and Hebrew.

Rev. H. L. BAUGHER, A. M. Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

Rev. M. JACOBS, A. M. Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

Rev. J. H. MARSDEN, A. M. Professor of Mineralogy and Botany.

Mr. WILLIAM REYNOLDS, A. B. Professor of the Latin Language and Literature, and Principal of the Preparatory Department.

Mr. CHARLES SCHAEFFER, A. B. Teacher in the Preparatory Department.

The students, for the present, are boarded in private families in the town, under the supervision of the Faculty. The government of the institution is conformed, as near as may be, to that of a well regulated family.

The winter session of the Preparatory Department commences on *Thursday the 16th of October*, and of the Collegiate, on *Thursday the 30th of October.*

There are two vacations in the year, in April and September; four weeks for the Preparatory, and six for the Collegiate Department. The price of tuition is $14 for the winter, and $10 for the summer session. Boarding can be had at from $1,50 to $2,00 per week.

Gettysburg, Sept. 22, 1834.

LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on *Saturday the 15th of November next*, on the premises, the late

Dwelling Plantation

of SOLOMON BOWER, deceased, situate in Latimore township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Joseph Bower, George Harman and others, containing

126 Acres and 91 Perches,

and the allowance; 30 Acres are in good Timber. The improvements are

a Log House and Barn,

together with the necessary Out-buildings, and a good well of never-failing water near the door; also, a tolerably good Orchard, of different kinds of grafted fruit trees. Bermudian creek runs thro' one side of the land.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day, when due attendance and terms of sale will be made known by

MARY BOWER, & DANIEL BOWER, } *Adm's.*

Oct. 6. ts

☞ If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be rented to the highest bidder.

FARM FOR SALE.

WILL be sold on *Thursday the 6th day of November next*, at the late dwelling-house of GEORGE M'GRAIL, late of Menallen township,

The Plantation

of said deceased, containing about 242 ACRES, with the usual allowance, more or less, of Patented Land. About 100 Acres are Woodland; the remainder under a good state of cultivation, with a proportion of Meadow. The improvements are a good two-story

Log Dwelling-house,

with a Kitchen attached, Double Log Barn, Spring-house, at a never-failing spring, and other Out-houses, with a Tenant-house, Stable, and spring of water, besides plenty of water on the place for farm use.

An indisputable title will be given, and terms made known by the Heirs living on the premises.

Oct. 6. ts

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has lately received a

LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Fresh Drugs & Medicines,

which he intends selling on most reasonable terms—amongst which are the following:

Flor Sulphur,	" Gamboge,
Cream Tartar,	" Mastic,
Epsom Salts,	" Myrrh,
Glauber do.	" Tragacanth,
Rochelle do.	" Copal,
Sulphate Quinine,	" Ammoniac,
Annatto,	" Sandarac,
Aqua Fortis,	" Scammony,
Camphor,	" Asafœtida,
Calomel,	" Elastic,
Castor Oil,	Gall Aloppo,
Senna,	Isinglass,
Manna,	Ivory Black,
Elixir Paregoric,	Spirits Turpentine,
Do. Vitriol,	Iceland Moss,
Flor Benjoin,	Opium,
Do. Camomile,	Nutmegs,
Fisher's Pills,	Oil Cinnamon,
Anderson's do.	" Almonds,
Lee's do.	" Aniseed,
Hooper's do.	" Cloves,
Chapman's do.	" Juniper,
Rush's do.	" Lavender,
German do.	" Peppermint,
Liquorice Ball,	" Origanum,
Do. Root,	" Pulegi,
Borax,	Ipecacuanha,
Arrow Root,	Magnesia,
British Oil,	Lavender Comp.
Antimony,	Jalap,
Tartaric Acid,	Oil Cajaput,
Balsam Peru,	" Seneca,
" Sulphur,	" Sassafras,
" Tarlington's,	" Bergamot,
Bateman's Drops,	" Lemon,
Opodeldoc,	" Rosemary,
Coccinella,	" Spruce,
Gum Arabic,	" Harleum,
" Benjoin,	" Turpentine,
" Guiacum,	" Worm Seed,
" Shellac,	&c. &c. &c.

Also, a Large & General Assortment of

Paints, & Dye-Stuffs,

PAINT BRUSHES,

GROCERIES, &c.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public in general for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive further encouragement.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 19. tf

TRUSSES.—Hull's Patent Trusses, and Common do. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

S. H. BUEHLER.

May 26. tf

THE LADY'S BOOK,

(NINTH VOLUME,)

A Repository for Music, Engraving, Wood Cuts, Poetry, and Prose,

By the most celebrated Authors,

PUBLISHED AT $3 PER ANNUM,

BY L. A. GODEY,

Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Phila.

Aug. 11. tf

DOCTOR HENRY BELTZ'S

Celebrated & Infallible

Worm-destroying Syrup,

Sold at the Apothecary & Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, July 29. tf

N. B. Recommendations as to its efficacy can be given. It is so pleasant, as to be palatable to children.

A Valuable Farm *FOR SALE.*

THAT finely improved Farm, situated in Menallen township, Adams county, Pa. called

HAMMERSMITH,

is offered for sale. It is about 8 miles from Gettysburg, and contains **246 *Acres***—between 60 and 70 of which are finely timbered; the remainder in fine meadows and fields. It is valuable as a grazing farm, yielding a large quantity of hay. The improvements are a large

two-story Brick DWELLING,

containing 12 rooms, Barn, Stable, Spring and Smoke-houses, and

TWO LOG

Tenant-Houses,

one of which is at the lower end of the farm. There are three never-failing Springs on the premises.

The Farm will be sold all together, or will be divided to suit purchasers.

Any person wishing to view the premises, will be shown the same by Mr. Adam Long residing thereon. For terms of sale, application may be made to SIMON BECKER, Esq. in Menallen township, agent for the owner.

Aug. 18. tf

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of the last will and testament of *FREDERICK STEINOUR*, deceased, will be exposed to Public Sale, on *Friday the 31st day of October next*, the REAL ESTATE of said deceased, being

A FARM,

Situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Henry Steinour, Isaac Wierman, and others, containing

98 Acres, 91 Perches, and

allowance; about 20 Acres of Timberland, with a proportion of Meadow and Upland. The improvements are

a two-story Log House,

double Log Barn, Log Spring-house, Cider Press, with a first rate Orchard of about 300 Apple-trees; a spring near the house; and the Great Conowago creek runs on one side of the farm.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the premises. Attendance given, and terms made known by

GEORGE FEHL, *Ex'r.*

Sept. 22. ts

☞ If the above property is not sold on said day, it will be Rented.

GERMAN BOOKS.

THE following *German Works* are for sale at the Book-store of the subscriber:—

Arndt's True Christianity,
Fox's Book of Martyrs,
Psalterspiel,
Stark's Prayer Book,
Wandelnde Seele,
Francke's Leben,
Haberman's Prayer-book,
Dr. Schmucker's Church History,
Lutheran Hymn-books,
Reformed do.
Gemeinschaftliche do.
Lutheran and Reformed Catechisms,
Mentz's large German-English & English-German Dictionaries,

And a large and general assortment of GERMAN BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, fancy & common binding.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, June 30. tf

NO IMPOSITION!

J. WELLER'S VEGETABLE

Rheumatic Compound, and

INDIAN PANACEA.

THOSE who are afflicted with the Rheumatism, Colds, Coughs, or Consumption, will find a complete antidote by using the subscriber's incomparable medicine. A test of a number of years has satisfactorily proven the efficacy of this incomparable restorer of health, and has fully justified its introduction before an enlightened public—and does not hesitate to warrant it to answer all the purposes for which it is recommended. The great demand, and number of cures that have been effected by this Vegetable composition, and at the request of several respectable physicians, was the only inducement to bring it before the public. There are two distinct compositions, one for the Rheumatism, and one for Colds, Coughs, Consumptions and diseases generally of the Breast and Lungs.—Annexed are names of a few persons that have been cured.

We the undersigned take great pleasure in announcing to the public that Mr. *J. Weller's RHEUMATIC MEDICINE* is a certain cure for it—and that we have been most violently afflicted with it, and were restored to health in a short time.

Nathan Eyler,	*Jacob Cover,*
Dan'l McHee,	*Joshua Flaharty,*
Elizabeth Coons,	*T. Fringer,*
H. Rouzer,	*C. Newcomer.*

Many more certificates might be obtained from the most respectable persons, but the above named can certify to its virtues—it is useless to say more about its virtues, as the most incredulous can satisfy themselves by a trial of it, and calling at Z. DANNER'S Drug Store, Gettysburg, who is sole Agent for the sale of it. J. WELLERS.

Oct. 20. tf

Doctor Schmucker's POPULAR THEOLOGY,

WITH special reference to the doctrines of the Reformation, as avowed before the Diet at Augsburg, in 1530—by S. S. SCHMUCKER, D. D. Professor of Christian Theology in the Theol. Seminary of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church, Gettysburg, Pa.

For sale at the Book store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Oct. 1. tf

Stoves.

DAVID LITTLE would inform his friends and the public, that he has just received from Pine Grove Furnace,

A Large & Handsome Assortment of

STOVES,

which he will have already shod in the best manner, and will sell on reasonable terms for Cash or Country Produce.

Call at his Coach-factory in Baltimore-street, Gettysburg.

Oct. 14. 3t

FASHIONS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the TAILORS of Adams county, that he is the authorized Agent for the sale of SAQUEZ's Patent Self-varying System, for drafting Fashionable Garments, Squares and Scales, Reports of Fashions, Advertising Cards, and Inch Measures.

As this system is in general use in the Cities, he recommends it to the trade, as one with which, he trusts, they will not be dissatisfied.

☞ ***New York Fashions,*** regularly received at his Shop, in East York street, opposite the Bank.

ROBERT MARTIN.

Gettysburg, Oct. 13. tf

ELECTION.

BANK OF GETTYSBURG, October 13th, 1834.

NOTICE is hereby Given to the Stockholders in the Bank of Gettysburg, than an Election for Thirteen Directors, to serve one year, will be held at the Banking-house, on *Monday the 17th of November next.*

J. B. M'PHERSON, *Cashier.*

Oct. 13. te

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters Testamentary on the Estate of FREDERICK STEINOUR, late of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, hereby requests all persons indebted to said deceased, by bond, note, or book accounts, to come forward and make payment immediately; and also all persons having claims against said Estate to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

GEORGE FEHL, *Ex'r.*

Menallen township, Sept. 8. 6t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. ALEXANDER COBEAN, JR., formerly of Gettysburg, deceased, are requested to pay the same to the subscriber without delay; and those who have any claims against said Estate, are desired to leave the same, properly authenticated, with Mr. R. G. HARPER, Gettysburg.

JACOB A. FISHER.

York, Sept. 22. 6t

JAMES COOPER,

Attorney at Law,

OFFICE in Chambersburg street, a few doors east of Mr. Forry's Tavern.

Gettysburg, June 9. tf

LIQUID OPODELDOC—Prepared and constantly kept for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER.

May 26. tf

SWAIM'S PANACEA, for the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver, and Skin, general debility, &c. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, June 30. tf

COPAIVA.—Carpenter's Oil of Copaiva—for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER.

May 26. tf

ARNDT'S TRUE CHRISTIANITY, translated from the German, by the Rev. John N. Hoffman, Pastor of the Evang. Lutheran Church, Chambersburg, Pa.—for sale at the Book-store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 26. tf

SARSAPARILLA.—Carpenter's compound fluid extract of Sarsaparilla, for purifying the blood, and removing all diseases arising from excess of mercury, exposure, and imprudence in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of blood, &c. for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER.

May 26. tf

BUCHU.—Carpenter's Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu, for disease of the bladder, obstruction of urine, chronic gonorrhœa, and gleet of long standing—for sale at the Drug Store of

Z. DANNER.

May 26. tf

CUBEBS.—Carpenter's Oil of Cubebs—for sale at the Drug Store of

May 26.—tf Z. DANNER.

Almanacs for 1835,

BY the gross or single dozen, for sale at the Apothecary and Book-store of the subscriber.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Oct. 6. tf

MERCURY.—Carpenter's Black Oxyde of Mercury—for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER.

May 26. tf

Flax-Seed Wanted.

CASH, and the highest price given for clean *FLAX-SEED*, at the Apothecary and Drug-Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Aug. 25. tf

NEW GOODS.

George Arnold,

HAS just received, and now offers for sale, a large and well selected Stock of

FRESH GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Fine and Superfine Broad Cloths, assorted colors,
Milled Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Cords,
Beaverteens, Vestings, Merinoes,
Circassians, Bombazetts, Bombazines,
Silks, Calicoes, Ginghams,
Long and square Merino Shawls,
Thibet wool do.
Dress Handkerchiefs, Flannels, Blankets,
Fur Caps, Capes, Collars, and

FANCY GOODS

in general, with almost every other article in the

DRY-GOOD LINE.

—ALSO—

FRESH GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE,

Glass, Stone, Wood and Earthen Ware.

☞ And having engaged in the HARDWARE business, will, in a few days, have opened a large Stock, embracing almost every article in the way of Building & House-keeping, with a great variety,

Edge Tools, Planes,

—ALSO—

A LARGE STOCK OF

BAR IRON,

Hoop, Sheet, and Strap Iron,

Hollow Ware, and Cast

Brass Andirons, Shovels and Tongs, Fenders, Castors, Anvils, Hand-screws, Vises, Glass, Mill & Cross cut Saws, &c.

all of which have been selected with care from the latest arrivals, and will be sold on the most pleasing terms. The public are invited to call and judge for themselves. ☞ All kinds of Produce taken.

Gettysburg, Oct. 6. tf

Coal! Coal! Coal!

THE facilities offered for transportation from the Susquehanna River to the borough of York, by the construction of the Codorus Navigation, has induced the subscriber to establish a

COAL YARD,

near the Codorus creek, in North Beaver street, where he has for sale a large quantity of

North Branch Coal,

out of SMITH's celebrated bed. The subscriber has also been appointed Agent for the sale of the

Lyken's Valley Coal,

said to be superior to any other found in Pennsylvania, inasmuch as it ignites more readily, and is perfectly *FREE FROM SLATE!*

GRATES! GRATES!

☞ An invoice of *COAL GRATES*, beautiful patterns, made by STEWART, of Baltimore, kept for sale at City prices, at the subscriber's residence—to which he invites the attention of the public.

EXPECTED SOON, A CONSIGNMENT OF

Dr. Nott's celebrated Patent Coal Stoves.

N. B. A lot of Bituminous Coal, for Blacksmiths' use, on hand.

Also for sale, a quantity of

Ark Timber & Plank.

GEORGE S. MORRIS.

York, Pa. Sept. 29. 1m

Sheriff's Sales.

IN pursuance of sundry Writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, at the Court house in the borough of Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 8th day of November next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M. the following real Estate, viz:

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, Pa. containing 100 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Jacob Weldy, John Sheffer, and others, on which are a one story Log Dwelling House, and Log Barn, a Spring of Water near the door, a large Apple Orchard and a quantity of Meadow Seized and taken in execution as the property of *Arthur Bennet.*

—ALSO—

A Tract of Land,

situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of George Snyder, H. Brinkerhoff, William Thompson and others, containing 121 Acres, more or less, on which are a two-story Stone Dwelling House, Stone Kitchen, a Double Barn, (part Log and part frame,) a well of water near the door, and an excellent Orchard and Cider Press. Seized and taken in execution as the property of *Henry Johns.*

—ALSO—

On Saturday the first day of November next, on the premises, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Latimore township, Adams county, adjoining the York county line, Lots of Bragtown, &c. containing 25 Acres, more or less, on which are a two-story Brick House and Brick Back building, Brick Dry House, &c. a large Frame barn, and other Out buildings, a well of water at the Barn and one at the House—*Also*, a one story Log Tenant House.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of *John Fahnestock*—and all to be sold by

JAMES BELL, JR. *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Oct. 6, 1834. } ts

☞ Cash paid for Linen and Cotton Rags at this Printing-Office.